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C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*

R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*

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THE INDIANS.

The Citizens' Commission Report.

The Councils With the Red Man—Recommendations Proposed by the Commission.

On the 30th of December we printed the material portions of the report of the Commission on Indian Affairs, and we now have at hand early proof sheets of the Sub-Committee reports, containing the minutes of the councils held with the Indians. At the council held with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, at Camp Supply, August 10, 1869, a very interesting talk was had, in which Messrs. F. R. Brunot and Wm. E. Dodge, of the Commission, and Medicine Arrow, head chief of the Cheyennes, and Little Raven, of the Arapahoes, took part. Mr. Brunot opened the council by saying: "God, who made the plains, the buffalo, the white man and the Indian, is looking into our hearts. When the white men hold a great council we ask Him to make all our hearts right, and our tongues good, and our words true. We want to ask God to make our hearts right, and our speech clear as the sun and straight as an arrow. He would ask one of the Commissioners to pray for this." After the short, appropriate prayer, during which the Indians stood reverently with clasped hands, he resumed:

"The Great Father at Washington has sent us to shake hands with the Arapahoes and Cheyennes. He wants to know how you do. He wants to know if you like your reservation. If you will promise to remain upon it and try and do right, you are now his brothers. The white people in Kansas and Texas are his sons and daughters. His brothers must not kill his children. They must not steal their cattle and horses.

"When the wolf prowls about the camp he must be killed; let not our brothers, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, be like the wolves. Let them be the white man's brothers everywhere. The great Washington Father told us to talk straight from the heart and tell you he wants you to be his children. Also, he wants you to live like the white man. When there is much wood the camp fires burn bright and high; when the wood is scarce the camp fires burn low; when it is all gone the fire dies out. When the sun shines it is bright and warm; when it goes behind the hill it does not die—it is bright and warm every day. It will never die out. The white man is like the sun. The red man is like the camp fire.

"The buffalo are getting scarcer every day. If you do not learn to live like the white man your nation will die out like the camp-fires. If you learn to be white men you will always grow bright like the sun. There are some bad white men; you must not be like them. There are good white men; the Great Father wants you to be like them. He wants to send you good agents and teachers to show you how to live like good white men. Do you want to do this? If you will try, the Great Father will help you. The commissioners sent by the Great Father have come a long way to see you; we are your friends; I have talked straight from the heart. What do the Arapaho and Cheyenne chiefs say? We will carry your words to the Great Father at Washington: we want them to be good."

After some talk among the chiefs, Little Raven spoke in reply with great earnestness, appealing first to the Cheyennes. They had been brothers for a long time; they had camped, and *made* war, and hunted together. He hoped they would listen to his words and make them their own. Here are white chiefs from Washington and soldier chiefs. What they say is good. Here is the opportunity for the Cheyennes and Arapahos. It is their good chance; they must keep it. (Then turning to the Commissioners): We will do right. Many bad things had been done; this day all the bad is washed out. We are here together at peace; we will always remain at peace; we wish our children to live and not perish. Tell the great Washington Father this. We love our wives and our children. We do not want any more soldiers to come here to take away our wives and our children. We will try to do all that our great Father wants us to do. As to the reservation we want it to be along this stream, (the North Fork of Canadian, on which Camp Supply is located,) not too far down from this, for we do not want to be near bad men. We do not want to go near the Osages, who steal our horses, and we do not want to go further north on account of troubles; we want to stay on this stream. Another thing, we want the traders to come with goods and they will not be molested. We are prepared to trade with them. From this day is peace. He wanted to tell the commissioners that they did not want to be understood as promising to make peace with their enemies the Pawnees and Utahs. We have made peace to-day in the presence of the Great Spirit, in the presence of the Great Father's chiefs, in the presence of the soldier chiefs, and of our own soldiers. It will last always. Our young men would like to be glad. Your soldiers have a feast, they would like to eat with them and be glad.

He asked about their goods when they would come. In reply, he was told the commissioners would only say their goods were kept away on account of the war. They must expect the Great Father to do right and send some goods as soon as it can be done. He wanted their rations of sugar and coffee to be given, even if bacon and salt and corn were taken away. In reply, he was told we would tell the Great Father what he said.

Mr. Brunot said: "Do the Cheyennes agree to Little Raven's words? Does Medicine Arrow agree? What does Medicine Arrow say?"

Medicine Arrow: "His father always loved the white man. He was raised from his childhood to love the white man. He was brought up all his life holding the white man by the hand. But the white man, overrunning his country, made trouble. Only a short time ago, white men at Medicine Bluffs—*white men*—took his horses; and only lately, up at the north, the white men had destroyed a village of his people. But notwithstanding all this, we have made peace this day. Whatever words the Arapaho has said, the Cheyenne takes them for his own. I am chief of all the Cheyennes but more than half my people are in the north. I think they will come in, and I will try to get them to come in and be at peace. They will all come some time. When all come, they may want some changes in the reservation. Some of his people were in prison; he wanted us to intercede for them. He also said that now, having made a lasting peace, he wanted the right to trade for ammunition. They had very little, and they wanted to make their fall hunt soon. The commissioners replied, in regard to the prisoners they had nothing to say, but they would carry the words to the Great Father. As to the ammunition Colonel Nelson said they could not have it.

"He (Medicine Arrow) said they were now ready to go with the Arapahoes. They did not come in as soon as the Arapahoes, but as soon as he was sent for he came to Col. Nelson, and it seemed strange that as soon as the Cheyennes came in the rations were changed. He wanted the Commissioners to ask the department to give them coffee and sugar."

Mr. Dodge said: "Brothers of the Arapaho and Cheyennes, we, the Commissioners from the President, the Great Father, have come this long journey to see you, and to let you know that the good white people love the Indians and want to do them good. We have come to see you and take you by the hand and say good words to you. We know there are some bad white men who have come among you, and have cheated you and made you think the white man is your enemy. We want you to look at your present position and see that the white man is inclosing and surrounding you, and that railroads will be built through the country, and will soon drive away the buffalo, and soon you will have nothing to depend on. We want you now to decide to settle down in one place, and each to select your home, cultivate the land and learn to support yourselves, and become part of the American people, and children of the Great Father. There are a great many people east who love the Indians and want to do them good. They wish to save the Indian from ruin. They remember that many moons ago the red man lived where the white man now lives, but they are gone. The great tribes called the Narragansetts, Mohicans, Mohawks, Stockbridges, the Delawares, the Oneidas, Senecas, and Tuscaroras have passed away before the white man, while the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks, who have gone on reservations, have lived and prospered. Now we want you to begin to live like the white men. Cultivate your land, and we will send good men to teach your children to work, to read and write; and then they will grow up able to support themselves after the buffalo has gone. You must not drink whisky if you want to do well. We are glad to see you here to-day, and hope all will be peace."

Mr. Brunot said that hereafter the Cheyennes and Arapahos must not regard the stories of bad white men, who come to them with evil reports. They must go to Col. Nelson, or the commander of the post, or their agent, and they will always tell them the truth.

The Commissioners invited Col. Nelson to speak if he desired to do so.

Little Raven then said his young men wanted to go against their enemies, the Utes, in a few days. Would Col. Nelson give them a paper, so that when their young men went to war against their enemies they could show it, so as not to get into trouble with the whites.

Colonel Nelson replied, that they must be at peace with all men while they were under the United States' protection: the United States will not allow them to go to war with any one, and will not allow any one to molest them.

Medicine Arrow spoke: "It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. Why do your soldiers fight our Cheyennes in the north?"

Colonel Nelson said: "Because they fight our soldiers. If they will submit, as you have done, our soldiers will not fight them."

Medicine Arrow said: "If the Washington Father's commissioners will promise protection and peace to them, I will bring all the northern Cheyennes to this place to give themselves up to the United States authorities, with the lodges, women and children."

Whereupon the commissioners immediately assented to the proposal, and the following paper was at once drawn up and signed, and a copy given to Medicine Arrow:

"CAMP SUPPLY, August 10, 1869.

"Whereas, Medicine Arrow, chief of the Cheyennes, has, in the presence of the Committee of United States Special Indian Commission, Colonel Nelson, and the officers of the garrison, and of all the chiefs of the Southern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, pledged himself that if the Commissioners would promise protection and peace to them he will bring all the Northern Cheyennes to this place to give themselves up to the United States authorities forthwith, with their lodges, women and children.

"Now, therefore, the undersigned, Commissioners and officers in behalf of the United States, promise the said north Cheyennes the protection of the United States upon the Arapaho and Cheyenne reservation, as soon as they shall comply with the said pledge and place themselves under the protection of the United States.

"FELIX R. BRUNOT,
"NATHAN BISHOP,
"WM. E. DODGE,
"Commissioners.
"A. D. NELSON,
"Brevet Colonel United States Army."

From information received at Camp Supply, the committee deem it important that the issue of coffee and sugar, as a part of the Indian ration, should be resumed, and advised the department accordingly by letter, August 10. The very low estimate they place on the corn ration seemed to make it expedient that flour, rice or soup should be substituted in its place.

In the same communication the belief was expressed that "the reservation marked upon the map as being that defined in the treaty is in many respects unfit for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. They are willing to remain upon the North Fork of the Canadian river, eastward of Camp Supply. This seems to be a good country, capable of cultivation, and we are of the opinion that it would be unwise to attempt to force them from it."

The committee then proceeds to give their reasons at length why the Cheyennes and Arapahoes should be permitted to remain where they are. From Camp Supply the sub-committee, composed of F. R. Brunot, Nathan Bishop and W. E. Dodge, proceeded to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, where they held a council with the Kiowas, Comanches, Wichitas, Wacos and other tribes, the proceedings being similar to those narrated above. The committee's report concludes as follows:

To the Wichitas the promise of aid in the direction of civilization is an old story, and their past history is one which might well paralyze hope in stronger minds than theirs. They are not named in the Medicine Lodge Creek treaty, and, in consequence of the omission, are here, as they seem to think, on sufferance. Their ancestors inhabited the Wichita Mountains, where from time immemorial they were tillers of the soil, as well as hunters and warriors, and around which they claimed dominion over a large district of country. When visited by an officer of the United States in 1834 they were living in thatched huts, cultivating corn, beans, melons, pumpkins, &c., and exchanging the products of their prolific land, and bows and arrows which they manufactured, with the Indians of the plains for mules, horses and buffalo robes. They subsequently removed their village to Rush Creek. When the government sent a party of engineers to mark the ninety-eighth parallel, the western boundary of the country given to the Chickasaws, the Wichitas were assured that the Great Father at Washington would pay them for the land he needed, and give them a home and take care of them; whereupon they guided and guarded the party with great kindness. The result disclosed the fact that their village was in the Chickasaw country. Soon after, their chiefs were induced by the United States officers at Fort Arbuckle to visit the Comanches on the plains to solicit the restoration of stolen stock, and to invite them to a peace council to be held with the officers at the Wichita Village. The chiefs were successful in their mission; and when a band of six hundred Comanches reached the neighborhood of the village, they were surprised at daybreak by Major Van Dorn, with six companies of cavalry, many of them killed, and all their property taken or destroyed. Major Van Dorn, it is said, had not been apprised of the arrangement. To escape the vengeance of the Comanches for their supposed treachery, the unfortunate Wichitas fled from their homes and became wanderers. In 1854 General (then Captain) R. B. Marcy, with Major Neighbours, a special agent of the government, was sent to the Wichita with the promise of a permanent home. They were also promised schools, instruction in agriculture, implements, &c., and subsistence until they had become able to subsist themselves. They were accordingly settled on the Brazos River. From thence they were again driven by the Texans, and took refuge in the neighborhood of Fort Arbuckle and old Fort Cobb, where the beginning of the rebellion found them. True to the United States, they once more abandoned their homes, following the troops north into Kansas. After the war was ended, greatly reduced in numbers by starvation and disease, they returned to the vicinity of their old home, Rush Creek. The treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek has given that home and the surrounding country—the bones of their fathers and the bread of their children—to others.

With such experiences in the past, the Wichitas and affiliated bands are greatly disheartened and naturally incredulous as to the good intentions of the government toward them. They are nevertheless submissive and patient. They wish only to live in peace, and be permitted to own the ground they cultivate and occupy. It is believed that an arrangement can readily be made with the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, by which the district the Wichitas occupy may be secured to them; and we recommend that immediate measures be taken to that end. There should be no delay in erecting the long-promised school-house, which is so earnestly desired by them, and in other ways redeeming the broken pledges of the government.

We have been informed that the Wichitas claim a money compensation for the extensive country said to have been owned by them and never ceded, and that the prosecution of their claim is in the hands of parties residing in Washington and elsewhere. However large a sum might be allowed, there is reason to believe but little benefit would accrue to the Indians. Assuming, as we do, that the proper relation between the Government and the uncivilized Indian is that of guardian and ward, the Government is the only proper custodian of the funds due or belonging to them. Whatever may be allowed to the Wichitas should be invested or held by the Government for their proper education and maintenance.

The present relative position of the Wichitas and the Kiowas and Comanches suggests an evil demoralizing to both, which should at once be corrected. The former being patient and obedient, are neglected and poor, and their lands are taken from them; the latter being wild and troublesome, are made the recipients of the lands. It is rewarding evil and punishing good. The one lives under a sense of the injustice; the other is taught to think war profitable. In dealing both with the tribes and with individuals special pains should be taken to reverse this treatment.

From Fort Sill the Committee recommended changes in the Indian ration, as at Camp Supply, and that the transportation of Indian goods be done by the Quartermaster's Department of the army, as tending to secure greater promptness and safety. Until the Indians are fairly settled in their reservations, and have been led to understand and believe in the good intentions of the United States, and that the vacillating policy, which has heretofore excited their contempt, is permanently abandoned, it is important that they should have before their eyes the evidence of the power of the Government. Although the probabilities are now that they will remain in peace on the reservation, they are yet in a comparatively unsettled state, and are naturally impulsive and easily excited. There are and will be, necessarily, real or imaginary causes of discontent, such as the refusal of ammunition, impatience with government delays, the punishment of individual transgressors, &c., which the restless or bad spirits among them will greatly exaggerate for the purpose of inducing large bands to go to the plains or upon raiding expeditions. The presence of an adequate military force will greatly strengthen the peace and submission party, and prevent any serious outbreak on, or exodus from, the reservation. For these reasons we recommend that the military force should be increased at both reservations, but especially at Fort Sill. In view of the location of the new military post and agency for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes on the North Fork of the Canadian, and the opening of a new road, *via* that point, from Fort Harker to Fort Sill, the committee are of the opinion that Fort Dodge should be abandoned. It is probable that there are several more posts upon the railway which are no longer useful. The policy of concentrating the military force upon the reservations, and maintaining a more efficient surveillance, would probably be found better than to distribute them at so many points as now. The necessity of the presence of troops among the Indians is greatly to be regretted, as presenting one of the most serious obstacles in the way of their elevation. The evil cannot be cured, but may be greatly palliated by the enforcement of such regulations as will secure, as nearly as possible, absolute non-intercourse between Indians and soldiers. The personal and moral character of the officers, it is hoped, will continue to be an important consideration in selecting those who shall be located in the Indian country.

In locating agencies they should be not less than eight or ten miles distant from the fort. In employing farmers, mechanics, engineers, &c., and in the licensing of traders, the selection should be made as far as possible from married men, who will be accompanied by their families, and they should be in all cases persons of good moral, religious character.

The regulation of trade with the uncivilized Indians is a subject needing attention, and is surrounded with difficulties. The success of the Hudson's Bay company in retaining friendly relations and the confidence of the Indians, was in a great degree due to the fact that the articles allowed to be furnished by the traders, as well as their quality and price, were strictly defined, and were permitted to be exchanged for peltries. (See Appendix C.)

The United States Government stands to their incompetent wards in the relation of parents or guardians to minors, and should protect them against the trade which tempts them, with trinkets and sweetmeats, to part with the clothing, blankets, subsistence, or implements given to them. How far the purchase of horses and mules from the Indians should be permitted, or whether it should be prohibited strictly, is a question of importance. To furnish a market for them on the reservation would certainly seem to encourage raids for their acquisition. The paramount importance of the enforcement of the laws against the introduction of spirituous liquors, need hardly be urged by the Committee. The efforts of Brevet Major General Grierson, commanding Fort Sill, and Colonel Nelson, at Camp Supply, in this direction, challenge our commendation.

The Indians need to be managed in a kindly, benevolent spirit, yet with firmness and without fear. They should be allowed to gain nothing by threatening or bad conduct, and much by submission. Every treaty obligation of the Government should be observed to the letter, and they should be taught that like good faith on their part will be expected and enforced. Patience and moderation are eminently necessary for their successful control.

Brevet Major General Hazen, who had charge of the Kiowas and Comanches under the orders of the War Department, managed the affairs of the agency wisely, and it is hoped that his successor will be furnished with whatever funds may be necessary to carry on his judicious plans for their benefit. The military command of the reservation has been held by Brevet Major General B. H. Grierson. The efficient and discreet manner in which he has performed important duty in collecting and controlling the Indians, and our conviction that he is peculiarly adapted to this command, leads us to express the hope that he will be retained in it. The military headquarters should continue at Fort Sill.

The plan of collecting these Indian tribes into the Indian territory with a view to civilize, educate, christianize and elevate them to the privileges of citizenship, meets our hearty approval. The location of both reservations is in several particulars the very best that could be found. We look forward to success in the effort to civilize the nomadic tribes with confidence, notwithstanding the many difficulties and obstacles which interpose; but their elevation can only be the result of patient, persevering and long continued effort. To expect the civilization and christianization of any barbarous people within the term of a few short years, would be to ignore all the facts of history—all the experiences of human nature. Within the term of your administration their condition may be greatly improved, and the foundations laid broadly and firmly of a policy which the newly awakened sense of justice and humanity in the American people will never permit to be abandoned until it has accomplished the intended result.

Growth of Australia.

Many persons in Canada are fond of sneering at the colonies of Australia, as of some place that scarcely deserves recognition in the area of our vast empire. To the majority of the people here it is a matter of no importance what the resources and progress of that country may be, but it is of some consequence that they should be instituting a strong rivalry against us in the labor markets of Europe; and this they are now doing with considerable vigor. Let us not console ourselves with the idea that distance from England will be and is a bar to emigration to Australia. Such idea is erroneous. The only effect that distance has had is to procure for Australia a better class of emigrants, and to save it from that refuse from Europe which swarms to and accumulates in New York. The increase of population in Australia colonies for the decade now nearly ending is at least 54 per cent—a greater increase than has been attained even in the United States, where the highest never exceeded 36¼. And, not satisfied with what they have already done, those distant colonies are holding out new inducements both to capital and to labor, and are expending money in sending influential agents into all the chief countries of Europe. Three such agents are now beginning operations in England.—*Toronto Leader.*

THE Evansville (Indiana) *Journal*, in noticing the controversy in Cincinnati, as to the Pennsylvanian Railroad's policy towards the contemplated Southern road, notices as "a great Railroad fact" that "the Pennsylvania Central has already secured a southern outlet, fully as valuable as any it could obtain from Cincinnati. By the purchase of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad, and the lease of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville road, which it is completing rapidly, and will finish altogether before the close of the year, the Central has secured an outlet south which will accomplish for it all that is necessary in that direction. The distance from Nashville to Indianapolis via Evansville is within a mile or two as short as between the same points via Louisville. Hence, the Pennsylvania Central can land eastern freights in Nashville over her own lines of road exclusively, with the exception of a short gap between Evansville and Vincennes, from which it will never experience any trouble.

NAPOLEON AND EUGENIE.

How they Bear Themselves Under the Changes in France.

A Paris correspondent, writing under date of February 4, says: The first ball of the Tuileries took place last week, and appears to have given the signal for the renewal of the fashionable season, which had lain dormant this year rather later than usual.

There was a certain degree of curiosity felt this year to see how the Emperor and Empress bore themselves after late painful events and changes which, whatever they might be to the former, could not be, and, indeed, were known to be, anything but agreeable to the latter. Many persons strove to be among the invited to this first court ball, if only to be able to report whether the Emperor looked ill at ease and pre-occupied, or whether the Empress, in her annoyance at the change of *regime*, had given up that exclusive care of her toilette for which she is so noted. On that point all doubts were set at rest by the first glance at her Majesty's appearance, her toilette being of so eccentric a description, and yet so becoming, that I feel bound to give it precedence.

A long-trained robe of palest green *faille* had over it a tunic, in the *bouffant* style, of white tulle, *lamed* with gold, the edge of which was trimmed with narrow bands of zibbelline, which likewise looped up the upper skirt and ornamented the body and sleeves. A band of magnificent diamonds in the hair, and a circlet of the same gems on black velvet round the throat, completed the singular ball costume, of which the effect on the Empress was very striking, the mixture of fur, diamonds and glittering tulle, so seldom seen in such close proximity, being very peculiar. The Empress is grown exceedingly stout, and now quite looks the middle-aged lady she is, and which hitherto she gave no signs of being. The Emperor, though pale, looked in good spirits, and was remarked as conversing eagerly with many of the well-known guests. His Majesty often takes a walk toward the Champs Elysees and avenue leading to the Bois de Boulogne, on which occasions he is now greeted with loud acclamations and followed by numerous troops of curious *badauds*, a species of popularity which must prove rather wearisome.

It has been much remarked that Madame Ollivier, the young wife of the new Minister, instead of aiming at rivalling and eclipsing her ministerial lady friends, always appears dressed in the simplest manner. At her first dinner at the Tuileries a simple toilette of white *tarletane*, with a broad blue sash, and a bow of the same color in her abundant and beautiful light hair, gave her the appearance of a young girl of sixteen rather than of twenty. On her first ministerial reception she wore a black velvet dress, with a long traine, and her own hair dressed cornet-wise, without any ornament. M. Emile Ollivier likewise is, perhaps, one of the few men at Court and in the ministerial receptions whose black coat is free from any sort of decoration; even the tiny rosette of the Legion of Honor makes itself remarked by its absence. These small facts are much commented upon in the Parisian world as denoting intentions of a return to more simple and republican proceedings; although many feel considerable doubts as to the continuance of such feelings in the present atmosphere of Paris.

The Court continues to give its weekly "family dinners" of forty guests, all belonging more or less to the Imperial family,

CREUZOT.

A Sketch of the Scene of the Late Iron Strike in France.

The iron forges of Schneider & Co., at Creuzot, in France, are the largest in Europe. There are about 12,000 men employed. The proprietors, as the disclosure proves, are not only not hard masters, but studiously philanthropic ones. The mutual relief fund, which fund, which they founded for the benefit of their workmen, shows a balance to their credit of $100,000. They have 700 gardens among them, let at the rate of two francs (or 40 cents) per annum. They have ten miles of streets, and over two miles of boulevards and public fountains, yielding 500 cubic meters of water a day. The proprietors have established among them five commercial schools, fifteen free schools, and sixteen nurseries for infants. There have been received into these establishments in one year 4,629 children, and only 29, having refused to enter them, have remained in ignorance. The school for workmen is 75 centimes (or about 15 cents) a month, but about 700 children are received gratuitously. None are refused.

The education comprises reading, writing, history, arithmetic, geography, geometry, drawing, mechanics, physics and chemistry. The adult schools are attended by about 500 workmen, who are divided into four departments of instruction, smiths, turners, finishers and modelers. There is a free library of 2,300 volumes. Churches, both Catholic and Protestant, are provided by the company. The lowest wages earned is 3 fr. 45c. (or about 70 cents of our money in silver) per day; the highest about 13 fr. (or $2 60 gold) a day. The population of Creuzot is about 30,000. In 1836 it was 2,700, being a rate of increase four times as great as the average of France. The number of convictions for offenses of all kinds is much less than the average, and for offenses against morality less than half the average. The Savings Bank contains the deposits of 1,770 workmen, amounting in all to eleven millions of francs. Two millions additional are invested by 540 workmen in the works. Four hundred and fifty workmen, having ceased to labor, possess three millions of francs' worth of property realizing about 7 per cent.

FEMININE LAWYERS.

The Right of Women to Practice Law to be Tested in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Some months ago, Mrs. Myra Bradwell, of Chicago, made application to the Supreme Court of Illinois, for license to practice law. The court declined her application on the ground of sex, but by reason of the disability imposed by her married condition—thus plainly implying that a license might have been granted to a single woman. This was in October last. But Mrs. Bradwell was not to be put off by any such reasoning, and she rejoined in an able brief, renewing the application and asking a reconsideration of the refusal. The court has now given a formal written opinion, reiterating its adverse judgment, but adding, "after further consultation, we find ourselves constrained to hold that the *sex* of the applicant, independently of coverture, is, as our law now stands, a sufficient reason for not granting this license." They set forth that the important trust reposed in them "should be exercised in conformity to the designs of the power creating it," and that they ought not to admit any person whom the Legislature did not intend to admit. They say that attorneys at law were unknown in England, and, whatever justice may now require, "courts of justice were not intended to be made the instruments of pushing forward measures of popular reform." They conclude by conceding that "there are some departments of the legal profession in which women can appropriately labor," and suggest to the applicant to appeal to the Legislature to open the doors of the profession. Mrs. Bradwell is not satisfied. She proposes to seek redress at Washington, and has confided to Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, her application for admission to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. Chief Justice Chase, like Mr. Carpenter, is known to be *personally* in favor of this reform, whatever his judicial opinion may be.

A NEW PROJECTILE.

A Range of Eight or Ten Miles Expected—A Charged Conical Shot to be Discharged While in Flight.

A novelty in the shape of a projectile was tried at Fortress Monroe last week, which promises a range of ten miles. It is a cannon shot containing another shot. During the flight shot number one lets fly shot number two, which keeps on as if discharged from a cannon. The experiment was pronounced successful. The inner cavity or bore was three and a half inches, and extended some eight inches. Into this cavity was placed a half pound of powder; some tow was then inserted, and then a twelve and a half pound shot. The nozzle is stopped up by a brass plug in two pieces. The double shot is then placed in a cannon and discharged. The fuses are from five to ten seconds. At the end of that time the fuse ignites the powder and discharges the twelve-pound shot. The explosion does not burst the shot but drives out the plug, as there is no vacuum between the shot and the nozzle. The principle on which the improvement is made is regarded as a good one. Our fifteen-inch guns throw a solid shot at least five miles; load one of these guns with a double shotted projectile, with a fuse arranged to discharge the small shot when the cannon ball has reached its highest elevation. A fifteen inch shot would take a twenty or twenty-four pound shot without danger of bursting, and it is claimed that it would go further from this elevation than it would from the ground. The large shot would of course be fired at an object, while the small one would be sent on to do what execution it could, and in firing at a line of troops would be very effective. The small shot is made with a sabot for a rifle in the large shot, and is large enough to fill up the space between the powder and the plug, which is screwed in, but only just enough to keep it from being shaken out.

THE POPE AND THE FENIANS.

Condemnation of the Brotherhood—The "Secret Society" Decree Explained.

It has been for some time a matter of dispute in Ireland, whether the Pope's recent condemnation of secret societies was intended to include the Fenian Brotherhood. The following decree, dated Rome, January 12, sets the question at rest:

As it may be doubted by many whether the society of Fenians is included and denounced among the societies condemned in the Pontifical Constitutions, our most holy Father Pius IX., * * * has decreed and declared that the American or Irish society called Fenian is comprised among the societies forbidden and condemned in the Constitutions of the Supreme Pontiff, and in particular by that lately issued by his Holiness dated October 29, 1869, beginning "Apostolicæ Sedis," in paragraph 4, of which are declared liable to sentence of excommunication, to be removed only by the Pope. "Those sects called Free Masons, Carbonari, or any other kinds of sects which either openly or privately plot against the church or legitimately constituted authorities, together with those who in any way favor the same; as also their secret heads or leaders, so long as they shall not have denounced them." He has therefore commanded this answer to be given to certain bishops who have asked the question.

D. ANGELO-ARGENTI,
Notary of the Holy Roman Inquisition.

Mr. James Lennox, now well known in connection with his great library gift to New York city, is a batchelor, and his household consists of himself, his maiden sister and their servants. His only guests are a few relatives and a few old Scotch families, who form a secret little circle of the most impenetrable character. Occasionally an artist of eminence, like Church, is invited, but not often, as the master is a recluse. He is a very benevolent man, but allows no man to see him unless he desires it. He has never been "interviewed." If you desire information of a business character, you are referred to his agent. In-doors, his time is mostly passed in his library, which, in rare and valuable works, is quite unequalled in this country.

BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.

The Mordaunt Divorce Case and the Scandal About the Prince of Wales.

[From the London Correspondence (Feb. 5) of N. Y. Herald.]

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

This day week the famous divorce case of Mordaunt *vs.* Mordaunt will commence. The plaintiff is a baronet, Sir Charles Mordaunt, who seeks a divorce from his wife on the plea of adultery. The outline of the story is that when Lady Mordaunt was confined of her first child she confessed to the wife of a clergyman who was with her that she had broken the Seventh Commandment not only with one, but with about six different individuals. Her friends say that Lady Mordaunt was insane when she made that confession; her enemies say she was not. Whether as a needful precaution, or whether to give a coloring to her defense, I know not, but she has certainly for some months been the inmate of a private lunatic asylum. Sir Charles, although sent for and urged by her Majesty the Queen not to bring about that great scandal, persists in carrying the matter through, even to the bitter end, and the trial is to go on. It will cost, no matter which will carry the day, a not very small fortune. To very many Americans it will be interesting on account of the evidence —very much of which will be taken from the manager, waiters, chambermaids and others of the Langham Hotel, where so many Americans put up when they come to London.

A CABLE TELEGRAM ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

[By the American Press Association.]

LONDON, February 18, Midnight.—Great excitement has been created here to-day by the damaging testimony adduced in the Mordaunt vs. Mordaunt divorce suit case. Sir Charles Mordaunt was examined at length. He charged that his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, had for some time past carried on a clandestine correspondence with Lady Mordaunt. Sir Charles forbade the Prince the privilege of entering his mansion, but the later visited Lady Mordaunt during her husband's absence, upon several occasions, when her husband was attending to his duties as a member of Parliament.

Autograph letters from the Prince of Wales were found in Lady Mordaunt's writing desk, in her private boudoir. These letters have been spirited away, but their contents are known.

To-day Lady Mordaunt made a full confession of her crimes. She acknowledged that she has committed adultery with the Prince of Wales, with Viscount Cole, and with Sir Frederick Johnson.

The Prince of Wales denies *in toto* the charges made against him, and has expressed an ardent desire to have an immediate examination made in order to clear himself.

The defense set up by the counsel for Lady Mordaunt is "puerperal insanity." The whole English people are excited intensely over these developments. The Queen is said to be much disturbed in mind about the rumors regarding her son, but it is supposed that she has not been allowed to hear the whole story.

HON. ANDREW STEWART.

His Usefulness in the Past, His Work at Present, and His Expectations for the Future.

During one of our strolls around town last week in search of "locals" we came upon our venerable friend, Hon. Andrew Stewart, superintending the laying of a foundation for a dwelling house on Main street, just below the college grounds. Stopping to chat with this remarkable man, who, though now an octogenarian, is full of schemes for building railroads and improving and building up our town, we were actually astonished to learn that this house which he was now building, was the one hundred and fifty-third one he had built during his lifetime. Taking us into his office, he there showed us his books, in which a regular account was kept of all the buildings he had erected. Besides the one hundred and fifty-three dwelling houses before mentioned he found an account of the building of seven saw mills and four grist mills, as well as the building and rebuilding of Wharton Furnace and the rebuilding of the Perryopolis Glass Works. And the hale, hearty, active old gentlemen told us he was not done yet. If he was spared yet a little longer he would put up a row of neat and tasty tenement houses—that probably work would be commenced on them in a few weeks. The building once known as Madison College, now occupied by the Soldiers' Orphan School, belongs to Mr. Stewart, and to render this suitable for this purpose he made many changes in it, and has also within the last two years erected a large building fronting on Main street, as an addition to the school building. This is one of the most admirably planned and conveniently arranged houses we were ever in. All the cooking, washing, ironing, &c., of this large institution are done here. A never failing spring of water in the rear, furnishes water in abundance, hot or cold, in every part of the building. Besides all these improvements here, Mr. Stewart informed us that he was putting up and would soon have running a large planing mill at the Pyle Falls, on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and he expected also to erect a number of buildings there during the coming summer. It is not our intention to write even a sketch of the active life of this really great and good man. It would require a volume to do justice to it. Coming to Uniontown in 1799 a young stripling of a boy, almost penniless, his whole life has been one of active usefulness. For twenty-one years he served our people in a public capacity, and labored with unflagging zeal for their interests. And yet during all that time he was not idle or forgetful of his home affairs, but kept building and improving with more zeal than many a private citizen would have felt. We trust that he may be spared for many more years of usefulness.—*Uniontown Genius of Liberty.*

TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Great Event in the Scientific World—Grand Problems and Their Solution.

The next transit of Venus will occur on the 8th of December, 1874. It will be a grand event in science, and already the scientific world is on the move with reference to it. These transits are rare and important, occurring about eight years apart in June and December, and not again for generations. Kepler in 1604 announced that it would happen in 1761; but Young Horrocks, of Liverpool, better informed, fixed the event on the 4th of December, 1639, and he was right. It was then calculated that one must have taken place on the 6th of December, 1631, and another in June, 1726, and that the next would not occur till the 5th of June, 1761. But of all the transits, past and to come, the climax would be that of the 3d of June, 1769, when Venus passed across the disc of the sun very near the center. The next one, but not visible in this country, will take place five years hence, on the 8th of December, 1874. Another will occur on the 6th of December, 1882, but not again till nearly five quarters of a century later, on the 7th of June, 2004; to be followed eight years after, on the 5th of June, 2012; to be repeated in December, 2117, and so on. In Ferguson's Astronomy, written about the middle of the last century, the earth's distance from the sun is given as 82,000,000 miles. The transit of 1763 gave a result of 95,000,000 miles. The same result was obtained by the transit of 1769. We are now dependent alone upon the transit of Venus. The base line system has been applied to Mars, and even the velocity of light has been made to bear on the problem. The result of modern investigation shows an error of 4,000,000 miles.

Distant stations have already been chosen; the most accurate instruments are being constructed; arrangements for the outfit of expeditions have been commenced; it is nearly time for those designed for the Antarctic regions to commence their long journey. The English astronomers have selected their stations, and have petitioned Parliament for a grant of $50,000; the French Academy is vigorously at work; the German "Bunds" are zealously in the field, and the other European societies will contribute their share to the great object. The wonderful agencies of the spectroscope and photograph as indicators of time will be brought into requisition, and four years remain to perfect the arrangements which are being made for the purpose.

ASSISTED EMIGRATION.

Progress of the Movement in England—Retention of the Colonies.

Reference was made in the COMMERCIAL recently to the assisted emigration movement in England, intended as a relief to the working classes, by providing a free passage and outfits for the surplus laboring population, who may be disposed to go to the colonies. A quarter of a million paupers in London, and one million in England, is the great reason assigned for "assisted emigration"—the name the movement has taken in the English journals. We have the proceedings of a meeting held in London on the 26th of January, which was numerously attended and over which Sir George Grey, late Governor of Victoria presided, called to promote this enterprise. Among the letters read from gentlemen sympathizing with the movement, was one from Mr. Alfred Tennyson, who urged that the vital question for Englishmen was "how to make England and her colonies one, body and soul." Mr. Froude, the historian, wrote:

> "I greatly fear that nothing any of us can do will arrest the course on which the so-called Liberal party in this country have so determinedly entered. We are governed just now by the great moneyed classes, whose fixed idea is cheap labor, and they dread and shrink from anything which threatens to promote emigration. They are as blind as Elymas. The English nation is to go to the devil that their business may not be in danger of being curtailed. The history of the world can produce no parallel to such preposterous folly."

Mr. John Stuart Mill said separation from the colonies would be a great shock to the English people. He thought it would be of no advantage, and he would do nothing to encourage it, except to tell them that they must be at the charge of any war of their own. The object of the meeting seems to have been as much to arrest the growing sentiment in England that the colonies should be left to take care of themselves, even to the extent of independence, as to promote emigration. The Irish question is not the only one of moment that demands the watchful care of the statesmen of overcrowded, and to some extent, pauperized England.

The Music of the Chinese.

A San Francisco correspondent gives the following graphic description of an orchestra and opera troupe of seven or eight persons, at a Chinese gambling house in that city: The performance begins about eight o'clock in the evening. The instruments consist of a Chinese fiddle, banjo, and guitar, a small horn that sounds like a bag-pipe, a large gong, drum, and cymbals, together with other small instruments. Each performer alternates in the use of instruments. There are two principal singers, one a youthful looking fellow, with a voice like a kitten, another older and stronger voice, who closes his eyes and sings like a tom cat. Occasionally the whole chorus of voices comes in to give effect, with a concentrated grunt, which might be produced by a powerful blow on the stomach. The instrumental music is more varied than that produced by the same number of American musicians, and the pieces are considerably longer. The drummer, for instance, beats on three or four different drums, uses two different sets of sticks, and with every change produces a different sound. They keep remarkably good time, and go through the entire performance with spirit. The stage is a kind of recess or hole in the wall, with a rail in front and low ceiling. The space is about five by six feet, and in the center is a stool, upon which a teapot is kept, from which the musicians refresh themselves. The place is visited by a number of Americans every evening.

OIL REGION NOMENCLATURE.

Slang and Provincialisms—The Way Language is Made.

[From the Titusville Herald.]

Since the California gold excitement, or the period that marked the close of the war for the preservation of the Union, it may be doubted if there is any portion of the country that pretends to such startling originality, in its geographical nomenclature, as that known as the Petroleum region of Pennsylvania. With a population comprising representatives from every State in the Union, it is not to be wondered at that the already famous vernacular of the original "Buckwheat" should be improved by such additions as the veteran "Pacific sloper" could suggest from former experience, assisted by the later euphonisms, of the demoralized Yankee fresh from scenes of strife, and who only dropped the weapons lifted in his defense of the country, to wield the cudgel against Pinneo and Webster's unabridged. California and the Southern States each have their vocabulary of slang and uncouth phrases peculiar to the respective sections; and the reader is doubtless familiar with the original and exquisite American names of Scratch Gravel—Pinchtown—Lick Skillet—Bucksnort—Nip and Tuck—Hog Eye—Slum Gullion—Poverty Slant—Shake Rag—Rake Pocket—Steal Easy—Dead Horse Gulch—and Righteous Ridge of Eldorado fame.

The "forty-niners" who still live will recognize many of these localities as the scene of blissful or bitter pioneer experience in the excitement of that year; and where does there exist a veteran soldier or "bummer," whether a "dough boy" belonging to the "stick in the muds" (as the infantry of the Potomac army were affectionately termed), or a regular "critter back" "git up and gitter," fresh from cavalry campaigns in Sherman's front. Who does not remember Buzzard's Roost, Snickersville, Snake Gap, Rattlesnaketown and Bull's Gap—names that will live in history because of the mighty events and scenes of bloodshed that marked their existence in the war just closed?

In geography the oil operator is not behind his predecessors in the construction of names and phrases, and the number of jaw-breaking, Webster-defying forms of speech, is fully equal to any that have previously existed, while many of the same exhibit a knowledge of "the eternal fitness of things" that is surprising.

Pithole City, inelegant as the name is, was honestly obtained, and will long mark the history of the greatest excitement and speculation of the age. "Oil City, Oleopolis, and Petroleum Center, are names in keeping with the business and daily pursuits of their inhabitants, while Shamburg belies its name, in a pecuniary sense at least.

Tarr Farm was not so named from its being the source of the North Carolina product, but bears its owner's name, an individual who was quite willing to exchange his sterile acres for an equivalent in greenbacks representing the natural lubricator afterwards produced.

Among later choice additions to village nomenclature come Red Hot, Allemagoozleum City, and Dry Up—each the cognomen of a business center, and oil producing district. "Jerusalem Four Corners" is but a short distance from "Red Hot," while Bull, Cow and Calf Runs, follow each other in playful bovine eccentricity.

From "Tidioute to Scrubgrass," is equivalent to the term, from Dan to Beersheba, of sacred history, the former marking the boundaries of the producing districts on the Allegheny river.

"Babylon," like its namesake of old, was indeed a city of the fallen; like it, also, met with a speedy destruction from the inhabitants thereof.

Enterprise thrives beneath its name, and the industry of the residents—while Pleasantville has not proven a fleeting pleasure to original holders of land and property.

In the christening of wells, and petroleum organizations, the oil operator is not deficient. Among the former—the Pool, the Twins—Gusher—Buster—Coquette—Pocket Liner—and Flow Easy, are well known in the annals of oily history; while the Niagara, Ocean, Fountain, and Deluge Petroleum Companies bear an equally important part in the history of the producing districts.

The original inhabitant clings fondly to the phrases of his forefathers, and the "Buckwheat" no sooner sees symptoms of a "grease spot" on his farm, than he enters the ring, and if he can raise the "maps" the load of "flukin a flitting" indicates a removal of house-hold effects and furniture to "America," or other part of the country outside of oildom.

The Pennsylvanian does not saw wood, but "bucks" it, and a "shovel" of Eastern manufacture becomes a "spade" by transition to this section. He "disremembers" some things—and "forgot to think of" others.

"Where have you been at?" indicates a desire to know the previous whereabouts of the individual questioned and to "return back home" means to take a fresh start for the paternal mansion.

Business is never lively—it is "booming," and the extremes of the well digger's luck are expressed in the terms: "Not worth a smell"—and a "big thing."

The operator does not drill a well—he "puts it down" or "kicks it down"—and if in the "test" there is "grease" enough to "put out a bed bug's eye" he prosecutes his developments with renewed vigor. The moment a well produces oil in paying quantities its sex is established and "she" becomes the pet of the owner; but without the oil "it" dwindles to a neuter; and non paying gender as a "dry hole."

The workman on a well does not work by the hour, or relief—but "goes on tower" or "stands his trick"—with the regularity of a picket guard. His engine house is a "shebang" and his boarding house known only as the "mutton mill" or "hash factory"—while the "gin mill" denotes the spot where he takes his "benzine," "hists in poison," "takes his bowel rejuvenator," "imbibes his nitro-glycerine," or indulges in "Oil Creek obliviator," all synonymous with taking a drink.

Like his Wall street brother, the gambler in "crude," "sells short," "corners," becomes a bull or bear, as occasion requires, and in ready made abbreviations rivals the gold room operator.

The "greaser" produces the oil and the "shark" speculates in the same.

Government bonds are known as "Benninghoff's Maps" throughout the region. Pugnacious individuals do not fight, but "snatch each other bald headed," or "spills his adversary's nose" all over his face, or "curries him down with a six shooter." The individual who is correct in his views is "mighty right."

The man who has made a fortune is never rich, but he has "dead loads of stamps," or "swads" of it, and he does not carry a pocket book, but "socks it away in his stocking leg."

The speculator does not make a bargain with another, he "strikes him" for some stated amount, or "blisters" him.

This catalogue might be prolonged indefinitely. Many of the most original have escaped notice; but enough are given to establish the oil country as a rival dispensatory for English distortions, against the south and western frontiers that have long since borne an unenviable reputation in that line.

MORGANATIC MARRIAGES.

Everybody has heard of the term "morganatic marriages," and many people suppose that marriages of this kind are a species of concubinage, in which the Kings and Princes of Europe are fond of indulging. This is not the case, however. A morganatic marriage is just as binding upon the parties as any other marriage. The term is derived from the German morgengabe, which means a dowry. It signifies a matrimonial contract in which one of the parties is greatly superior in rank to the other. If it be the bride that is of inferior rank, she agrees that she and her children shall be entitled neither to the rank nor the estate of her husband, and that the dowry which is settled upon her at the time of the marriage shall be accepted in lieu of all other privileges. If the man be the inferior, he gives assent to similar conditions. In the bridal ceremony the party of superior rank gives the left hand, instead of the right, to the other—whence these marriages are sometimes styled "left-handed."

One of the most famous marriages of this class was that of Frederick William the Third of Prussia, to the Countess Augusta, of Harrach, upon whom her husband conferred the rank of Princess of Leipnitz—a marriage consummated in 1824, long after the death of the King's legitimate spouse, the beautiful Queen Louisa. The Princess of Leipnitz is still living—a widow since 1840. Another morganatic marriage was that of the late King of Denmark, Frederick the Seventh, who after being divorced from two Princesses, married morganatically a plain dressmaker by the name of Rasmussen, with whom he lived happily till his death. He first encountered her under very singular circumstances. It is the custom of Copenhagen, when a large fire occurs, for one of the Princes to attend it and to take command of the detachment of troops which is always called out to keep order while the fireman endeavor to extinguish the conflagration.

Frederick, the Crown Prince was once performing his duty when his eye caught sight of a wax figure in a window of a dressmaker's shop, in the second story of a burning building. In the hurry and excitement of the moment he mistook this lay figure for a human person endeavoring to escape from the window. Leaping from his horse, he plunged into the building and ascended the staircase. On his way through the rooms he discovered the owner of the dressmaking establishment, who was bewildered in the smoke, and whom he conducted to a place of safety. This was the woman he subsequently married, giving her the title of Countess Danner, and settling upon her a large dowry. She survived him only a year or two.

Among the existing members of princely houses who have contracted this kind of marriage may be mentioned Prince Leopold of Saxony, Prince Charles of Bavaria, and Prince Alexander of Wurtemburg. It is a son of the last named, an offspring of his morganatic marriage, who, under the name of Prince Teck, lately married Queen Victoria's cousin, the Princess Mary of Cambridge. A singular instance of a morganatic union is that of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimer, who is married in this manner to a daughter of the proud Duke of Richmond, while another English nobleman, the Duke of Hamilton, wedded on terms of perfect equality a Princess of the Grand Ducal house of Baden, whose rank is certainly as high as that of Prince Edward.

The only modern case with which we are familiar of a morganatic marriage in which the bride was a person of superior rank, is that of the Princess Elizabeth, of Italy, sister-in-law of Victor Emanuel, who was married with the left hand, in 1856—a year after the death of her husband, Prince Ferdinand—to the Marquis Rapallo. Victor Emanuel himself is said to have been more than once on the point of contracting a morganatic union with some of his favorites, but has been prevented by the advice of his Ministers, who, somehow or other, deem it better for the interests of the State that he should live in a more reprehensible manner.

The reigning dynasty of Baden presents an isolated instance of the scion of morganatic marriage breaking through the trammelling precision of such an union, and succeeding to the rank of his parent in the same way as the offspring of an equal union. In 1830, with the death of the Grand Duke Louis, the strictly legitimate line of this ancient princess of Baden came to an end. King Louis, of Bavaria, was on the point of taking possession of the country as next of kin, when Leopold, the offspring of a morganatic marriage of the preceding Grand Duke Charles Frederick, with a Madame Geyserberg, suddenly proclaimed himself Grand Duke. He was supported by the people, who admired his character and boldness. Bavaria threatened war, and marched her armies through the Baden frontier, but the outbreak of the French revolution of 1830, which was followed by disturbances in various parts of Germany, induced King Louis to pause, and he finally contented himself with issuing a solemn protest against what he called a usurpation of the crown. The reigning family of Baden has since then never been disturbed, and its claims have been fully recognized by the German powers. Leopold's son Frederic is now on the throne, and is married to a sister of the present King of Prussia. One more instance of a morganatic union is that of the despotic Elector of Hesse, whose dominions Prussia recently annexed, to the great joy of his subjects. In 1831 he fell in love with Gertrude Lehmann, the pretty wife of a non-commissioned officer in the Prussian army. A little pecuniary arrangement was made with her husband, a divorce obtained, and immediately afterward the Elector Frederick William took her to wife morganatically. He made her first Countess of Schaumburg, and then Princess of Hanau. She has borne him six sons and three daughters, who have taken their titles from their mother. It was said he intended to declare his eldest son heir to the throne, notwithstanding the legal hindrance in the way; but Prussia, by her summary proceeding, has prevented the execution of any such project.

THE AMERICAN BONAPARTES.

The Imperial Family of France and Its Connection in Baltimore.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has the following: The revolutionary movements which are now going forward in France invest the Napoleonic dynasty with additional interest. Prince Pierre Bonaparte, who has caused the pot to boil so fiercely, is a son of the Great Emperor's brother Lucien, who was considered the ablest of the family next after Napoleon. The present Emperor is regarded by many as not a Bonaparte at all, but the son of a Dutch Admiral by Hortense Beauharnais, the daughter of Josephine. Louis Bonaparte was forced by his brother to marry Hortense. He was in love with another woman and withal a dreamy sort of person. Those who believe in the operation of a principle of poetic justice running the progress of history, make mention of the fact that the grandson of Josephine, and not of Napoleon, now rules in France as proof that the "whirligig of time brings in his revenge." Josephine once said "My progeny shall be supreme." But Josephine was not the only woman who was ill-used by the Imperial Corsican. Nor was she the only one who cherished hopes of a divine revenge through her descendants. And hereby hangs a tale.

In 1803 Jerome Bonaparte, then in command of a French frigate, landed in New York. As the brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, he was received with distinction, and was most hospitably entertained wherever he went. While in Baltimore he met Miss Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of a wealthy merchant of that city, and married her on the 24th of December of the same year. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Carroll, of the Catholic Diocese of Baltimore, a brother of the distinguished Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. The marriage contract was drawn up by Alexander Dallas, afterward Secretary of the Treasury, and was witnessed by the Mayor of Baltimore and several other official personages. After remaining in the United States about a year Jerome Bonaparte and his wife embarked for France in an American ship.

In the meantime Napoleon to whom the marriage of his brother gave great offence, had ordered that the newly married pair should be permitted to land at no port over which France exercised authority. They, therefore, landed at Lisbon, where Jerome left his wife, directing her to proceed to Amsterdam, and went to Paris with the hope of prevailing upon Napoleon to recognize his marriage; but this Napoleon refused to do, at the same time upbraiding his brother for daring to marry without his consent. On arriving at Amsterdam, whither she went in the American ship, Madame Bonaparte was confronted with Napoleon's order forbidding her to land. She then sailed for England, where she took up her residence at Camberwell, near London. And here, on the 7th of July, 1805, was born her only child, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, now living in Baltimore.

Napoleon had determined that his brothers should marry among the princesses of Europe, and all efforts to induce him to recognize the wife of Jerome were vain, and Jerome was at last forced to yield to the wishes of the Emperor and marry the Princess Frederica Catharine, of Wurtemburg. Madame Bonaparte met her husband but once afterward, and then no word passed between them. It was in the gallery of the Patti Palace at Florence, in Italy. The Princess was leaning on the arm of her husband when the meeting took place. Jerome started aside on recognizing Madame Bonaparte, and a moment afterward whispered to the Princess, "That lady is my former wife." He immediately left the gallery, and the next morning quitted Florence.

Although Napoleon declared the marriage of Jerome and Miss Patterson null and void, he could never induce the Pope to so declare it, and a few years ago, when the question as to the rank to which the Bonapartes of Baltimore were entitled as Princes of the Imperial household was up for decision, the protest of the Pope against the decree of Napoleon was brought forward.

Soon after the birth of her son Madame Bonaparte returned to Baltimore, where she has principally resided ever since, in the enjoyment of a large fortune. She was about eighteen years of age when she first met Jerome Bonaparte, and is now about eighty-five. She was always a great admirer of Napoleon, in spite of the cruel manner in which he treated her. It is said that she believes that her grandson will yet be Emperor of France.

Madame Bonaparte's son, Jerome Napoleon, now in his sixty-fifth year, has lived in Baltimore since his boyhood. He was educated at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1826. He afterward studied law, but never practiced at the bar. When quite a young man he married a very wealthy lady, Miss Susan Mary Williams, originally of Roxbury, Mass., and has since devoted his time to the management of his large estate and to agricultural pursuits. His own fortune, added to that of his wife, made him one of the wealthiest men in Baltimore. He visited his father several times in Europe, and for many years received from him a large allowance. He is on good terms with Louis Napoleon, and has once visited the French Court, accompanied by one of his sons, upon an invitation from the Emperor. During the reign of Louis Philippe he was permitted to remain in Paris for a short time, but was required to assume his mother's name of Patterson.

Mr. Bonaparte has two children, Jerome Napoleon, who was born in Baltimore in 1832, and Charles Joseph born in 1852. The first named graduated at West Point at the age of twenty, and after remaining a short time in the United States Army resigned his commission and entered that of France as a sub-lieutenant. He was with the French and English allies in the Crimea, and received a decoration from the Sultan of Turkey for his gallant conduct at the siege of Sebastopol.

Mr. Bonaparte is said to bear a strong personal resemblance to his uncle, the first Napoleon. If the validity of his father's marriage with Miss Patterson were recognized by the Court of France, it would give him and his children precedence over his half-brothers and their sister, the Princess Mathilde, the children of Jerome by his second wife. Efforts to secure such recognition have been made on perhaps more than one occasion, but they failed; though how far they fell short of success has never been known to the public. Jerome himself, who died at a venerable old age a year or two ago, bitterly opposed all such efforts to obtain precedence for the Baltimore Bonapartes, and would acknowledge them only by the name of Patterson.

The scrimmage now going on in Paris is peculiar. The American Bonapartes are Republicans and so are the agitators in the Corps Legislatif. It may afford some of them an opportunity, and a Patterson may yet occupy the Tuileries as a Prince President just as Louis, a Beauharnais, occupied the Palace in 1849. At all events the story is worth retelling as more or less *apropos* of transpiring events in France to which the Bonapartes, their past, present and future, bear such close relation. Jerome Bonaparte acted badly enough to Miss Patterson. Nor has his family done much better. It would be a piece of poetic justice if Time should balance the account.

LITERARY ITEMS.

Mr. Bryant has completed his translation of the "Iliad of Homer," written the preface and the book will be out this week. In the literary world high expectations are entertained concerning it. Of his labors Mr. Bryant says: "To this task of translation, which I began in 1865, I afterwards gave myself the more willingly, because it helped in some measure to divert my mind from a great domestic sorrow. I am not sure that, when it shall be concluded, it may not cost me some regret to part with so interesting a companion as the old Greek poet, whose thoughts I have, for four years past, been occupied, though with interruptions, in the endeavor to transfer from his own grand and musical Greek to our less sonorous but still manly and flexible tongue."

The revolution now going on in France interferes with the book trade. Yet costly illustrated books have been the fashion in Paris this winter, and have sold tolerably well. There is scarcely a popular illustrated work brought out there, whose plates are not sold in England and in Germany. The publishers content themselves with profits which American publishers would turn up their noses at. Many illustrated books are sold in numbers, and in this way reach a very large sale. The more expensive ones are patronized by government, which either grants directly a subsidy of money, or orders a great many copies of the work, and sometimes both.

Mr. Thomas Balch, of Philadelphia, is residing in Paris employing his leasure moments in investigations into a most remarkable epoch of the history of his native country. His researches have brought to light a quantity of new matter, which will, ere long, be made known to the world. The title of his work will be *Les Francais en Amerique;* and the object of Mr. Balch's investigations will be to make known, from original documents, private journals and manuscripts, now for the first time brought to light, the chief events of the French expedition, under Rochambeau, during the war of independence, and the real nature and extent of the political and military action both of the French army and government, during that critical period of American history. The narrative begins with an unpublished report of the Duc de Choiseuil to the King of France, just after the fall of Quebec and the loss of Canada. From this we learn for the first time, what the real bent of the policy of France was in America, and the course which her government then laid down to be pursued in fomenting discord between the colonies and Great Britain, with a view, doubtless, of raising up a great and counter-balancing naval power in those latitudes. Other materials and manuscripts put in requisition by Mr. Balch are extracts and copies from the archives of the French military and naval departments, obtained with no slight difficulty, and access to which has been hitherto jealously refused both to natives and foreigners. Also, the manuscript of Admiral Du Petit Thouars, who was subsequently killed at the battle of Aboukir, together with the journal and letters of the operations of D'Estaing, De Grasse, &c., all now in the posession of Mr. Balch.

M. Guizot, now in his eighty-second year and in the enjoyment of perfect health, is engaged this winter in preparing a *Histoire de France raconte a les petits enfants*, which will occupy three volumes. He began this work for his own children as long ago as 1838. He resumes it after an interval of some thirty years for the benefit of the second generation. The history of France, written by one who has seen, studied and made so much of it, will be one of the marvels of literature. *Fortunate Senex*..... Mr. Meredith Read, our consul at Paris, is preparing an article on Sainte Beuve for an English magazine......M. le Comte de Montalembert, though he despairs of complete restoration to health, has the consolation, of which for some four years he has been deprived, of being able to resume his literary labors. He is pursuing his work on the *Monks of the West.*

There were published in England, in 1869, 3,253 new books, and 1,319 new editions. In this large number of new issues have been many valuable contributions to history, biography, science, travel, and art. While books of all kinds pour from the English press, and in every branch of inquiry there is exhibited great activity, our American authors have been doing but little.

A general order, promulgated from the War Department, provides that hereafter no volatile oils will be issued for illuminating purposes at military posts, and all varieties of coal oil will be regarded as volatile. In general lard oil will be supplied for issues of oil authorized for the necessary illumination of military posts. But the wells keep pumping and flowing just as though there was no War Department.

PRINCE ARTHUR has sent to Minnie, General Sherman's daughter, a gold medallion bearing his mother's and his own profiles; also a delicate note, that it was a token of appreciation for the General's hospitality and a "tribute to the beauty of American women, of which she was so striking an exponent." Now, did she kiss him for his mother?

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1870.

The Cadetship Business

The investigation into the sale of cadetships is beginning to bear fruit, and the committee to-day reported the evidence in Whittemore's case, with a resolution for his expulsion from the House. It got noised abroad between two and three o'clock that they were going to do this, and the galleries were soon filled with eager spectators, who sat with more or less patience till other business was out of the way, and General Logan rose to a question of privilege. Everybody at once understood what this meant, and there was an instant hush in the galleries and a settling into seats by members on the floor, while a number of Senators came in and took vacant chairs. It took about half an hour to read the testimony, which was submitted in full, and was followed by the statement made in committee on Saturday by Whittemore himself. The case against this ex-chaplain, ex-bureau agent and reverend politician is clear enough. One of his cadetships netted five hundred dollars and the other something over a thousand. In one case the money was paid directly to him, and in the other it seems to have been handed to some of his friends. He denies having used any of it for his personal use, but admits that it paid campaign bills, school expenses and relief accounts in his district. The judgment of the Committee, which sustained the report by a unanimous vote of the nine members, is that this fact, even if it be a fact, affords no palliation of guilt whatever. They were set to find out if there had been traffic in cadetships, and how the bargain money was used is, in their opinion, a question of little consequence. In this case, Whittemore probably got a good deal of credit for liberality to the poor and to schools, as well as to party cause in his district, and to that extent the money was used for his own benefit. The House and the great audience sat in entire quietness while the evidence was reading, and Whittemore, uneasy in his chair and nervous, handling papers and pulling his long black beard, was pointed out from the galleries by hundreds of fingers. The Committee were willing to give him a chance to be heard, but as he asked for no such opportunity Mr. Logan proposed to put the resolution on its passage. Judge Poland thought that in such a grave matter as this, the House should have the evidence printed, and Gen. Butler concurred in this view. Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, made an excited and passionate speech for considerable delay, which some members interpreted as an indirect plea for Whittemore. A great many persons offered suggestions, and for ten minutes there was considerable confusion, out of which order finally came to put the case over till two o'clock of Wednesday, when Whittemore is allowed to appear at the bar of the House and put in what plea he can why the resolution of expulsion should not be passed. There is a great deal of talk to-night about him and his case, and he probably will not do much at the meeting he, in conjunction with Senator Pomeroy, had called for this evening to advise about political measures for the benefit of the colored people of the South. The general judgment of persons who heard the evidence read is that the House cannot avoid expelling him, but it never is safe to predict what this body will do in a case having a political bearing. His personal friends, and the friends of others who are implicated in this cadet business, will vote against expulsion probably, and other members, with schemes that cannot bear daylight, are likely enough to be found on the same side, while something of a lobby influence in his favor may come over from the Senate. He says that General Butler has volunteered an appointment with him immediately after breakfast to-morrow morning, of which he will avail himself.

An Indecent Speech.

Mr. Mungen, of Ohio, is to be made an example of in the House to-morrow. Under leave given him on Saturday, he printed in yesterday's *Globe* a six column speech on the Cuban question, which is about the vilest thing ever published in that receptacle of speeches never delivered. It is filled with direct abuse of the President and Secretary Fish, accusing them of fraud and falsehood, and with language about Senator Sumner of the most indecent character, and of the speech as a whole there is hardly a single column that he would have been allowed by the House to read or deliver. Mr. Dawes prepared a resolution of censure, which he would have offered to-day could he have got the floor before Whittemore's case came up, and a second one ordering that the speech be excluded from the bound volumes of the *Globe*. These will be presented and pressed to a vote to-morrow, and it does not seem possible that either of them can fail to receive an almost unanimous vote. The concurrent resolutions of the Senate declaring that no more undelivered speeches shall be printed in the *Globe*, was passed on account of this speech, and will reach the House to-morrow morning.

Inflation of Currency.

The House squarely declared for fifty millions inflation in currency to-day, by passing Loughridge's resolution of instruction to the Banking Committee. There was an entire absence of party division on the question, the Western members generally going for it and the Eastern members against it. General Butler was among those who gave it support. Some persons hold that the resolution will be obeyed if the Committee reports favorably on Sherman's Currency bill for retiring three per cents and issuing National Bank notes in their place, and it will require an addition of but five millions thereto to make it meet the requirements of the instructions, but the members who were most active in pressing Loughridge's motion say they meant fifty millions more than was called for in the bill which has been passed in the Senate.

Withdrawal of Whisky.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day agreed to report to the House recommending the suspension of the clause of the present law regulating the withdrawal of whisky in bond, and will hereafter report a bill extending the time for withdrawing to three years.

THE STATE FUNDS.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

THAT "VAULT" ACCOUNT.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 17, 1870.

The Senate Finance Committee continued their investigation this afternoon into the management of the State funds, Mr. Billingfelt in the chair. All the members of the Committee took part in questioning the witness. Mr. Mackey presented a monthly statement of the State deposits in different banks and bankers from May 3d, 1869, to January 31st, 1870. These statements show that the amounts fluctuated from month to month.

The Vault Account.

The accounts known as "Vault" having been questioned, are herewith subjoined: Vault account May 3d, 1869, $211,303; May 31st, 1869, $356,562; June 30th, 1869, $346,330; July 31st, 1869, $346,172: August 31st, 1869, $421,189; September 30th, $471,043; October 31st, 1869, $470,996; November 30th, 1869, $5,262; December 31st, 1869, $283,940; January 31st, 1870, $8,448.

Mr. Wallace asked of what the vault account of May 3d, 1869, consisted. Mr. Mackey replied that it was his predecessor's vault account, consisting of cash items in bank, in checks, &c.

Mr. Mackey, in answer to further questions, acknowledged that his account had been increased and decreased as above stated. There had been no loss to the Treasury in any of the items. The vault account had been increased sometimes by sight checks that he had carried from time to time to oblige corporations. Every dollar of it was payable at sight. This was not unusual in bank accounts. Sometimes these corporations and friends would ask the Treasury to accommodate them, and sent their checks to settle their accounts. They were accepted in monthly payments as cash. This was virtually giving them extra time to pay, but he felt it was just as safe as any bank in which he deposited. It was the custom of former Treasurers to do this thing. The corporations paid by vouchers. He had never received vouchers as vault accounts, but kept separate accounts. The checks were just sight checks on banks, which were held in vault and counted as cash. He was told he could get the money at any time. He had never satisfied himself that deposits had been made in banks on which the checks were drawn; but they had always been paid when called for. The understanding was that checks would not be presented until he needed them. The custom had existed for years.

Is the Principal Evil in the Vault?

Question by Mr. Billingfelt—Does not the principal evil consist in that vault account? Answer—Oh, no; not any more evil in that than by letting money lie in bank. By putting it in bank you accommodate the bank; by holding it, you accommodate the persons who are paying the taxes to the State.

Question by Mr. Billingfelt—Don't it often happen that papers are deposited in the vault where there is in reality no special security? Answer—I suppose that does often happen.

Ridgeway's $100,000.

Mr. Brooke—I see an item of one hundred thousand dollars deposited with J. E. Ridgeway. You appear never to have had any part of that money? Answer—I never have, sir; I was requested to leave it there, and asked Mr. Ridgeway to put something in my hands to secure me. This was a deposit with an individual broker, Mr. Ridgeway put up sufficient collaterals to secure me against any loss. This was not a check in vault, but a deposit in a broker's office.

Mr. Mackey continued further—He said there was no reason why the State treasury should not be conducted on the same principle as banks. They got along very well.

Question by Mr. Billingfelt—What did the vault account consist of? Answer—I never had a dollar in the Treasury of individuals.

Question—Any papers from individuals? Answer—I never took a paper from an individual and carried it as cash in the vault.

Accommodating His Friends.

Question by Mr. Billingfelt—Was it the system that certain banks probably carried it for the benefit of individuals. While it was called bank account, was there any part of the balance belonging to the State Treasury deposited in any banks for the benefit of certain individuals? Answer—Well, I suppose very likely some of the banks and some of my friends may have had the advantage of it in some way. I believe it is customary when a man can serve his friends to accommodate them. I was a little particular about my vault account. I took some from Gen. Irwin that was not exactly in the shape desired, I was not obliged to do it, but took it at the suggestion of the parties interested. I receipted to him for the balance as cash, because I believed I would get the money for it, and so I did.

Question by Mr. Billingfelt—Can we examine that bank account at any time? Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—Do you keep a private record of that vault account? Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—The law requires that the vault account shall be kept open for the inspection of the Legislature. Was that private record ready to be exhibited? Answer—Any person who came into the office could have copied or looked at it.

Question—Of what it consisted? Answer—Yes, sir.

No Deposits for Individual Benefit.

Mr. Mackey denied that the deposits had been made in banks to benefit private individuals, but that he would not certainly object to that bank discounting a man's note because the man had asked him to get the deposit. I suppose individuals would have an interest or they would not ask it.

How Private Individuals Were Benefitted.

Question by Mr. Billingfelt—Were there any deposits made for individuals who were to have the use of the money before the deposits were made? Answer—I think I know what you mean. There was one deposit in which I did not check all the deposit in bank. If my friend got the benefit of it he said he would have to sell some securities if I checked out all of it, but I did not do so. One of the friends of the party and of mine requested me not to do so.

Mr. Mackey said no other deposit had been made with the understanding that somebody else was to borrow it out.

Question by Mr. Billingfelt—Do I understand you to say that deposits were made at the request of certain individuals and you presumed they got the benefit of it? Answer—No, not that; but I suppose they got the benefit of it.

The Governor appears on the Scene.

Mr. Mackey, in explanation said that sometimes letters came through the Governor.

Question by Mr. Brooke—Do I understand you to say that the Governor receives communications and sends them down to you? Answer—Yes, sir.

The Sudden Decrease in Vault Accounts.

Mr. Mackey said in explanation of the sudden decrease of the vault account that he had simply deposited the checks in bank. Nearly every dollar was of corporations. Sixty days sometimes was the longest time of having such checks. In reference to warrants none had ever been refused payment except school warrants from delinquent counties. This was not the law but a practice for years. I thought it was law until about a month ago. The Marine Hospital warrants at Erie were three-fourths paid before due.

Question by Mr. Billingfelt—Were there any warrants drawn for charitable institutions whose payments were deferred for want of funds in the State Treasury? Answer—No, sir; I think I know what you mean, viz: A newspaper charge that I refused to pay Dr. Curwin, of the Insane Hospital, $25,000. I was not in the Treasury at the time, but Dr. Curwin said any part of it would be satisfactory, and that he only wanted $15,000 at that time. That is my cashier's story.

Adjourned until next Wednesday.

Ex-State Treasurers Subpœnaed.

The Committee determined to subpœna General Irwin and other Ex-Treasurers for next Wednesday.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Snagging and Burning of Emma No. 3.

Twelve Passengers, Six Officers and Entire Crew Lost—Names of Lost and Saved—Boat and Cargo Entirely Destroyed.

The steamboat Emma No. 3, which left Memphis Friday evening for Cincinnati, while going through the chute at Island 35, Saturday morning, struck a snag and careened, above the ladies' cabin, and upset, setting the boat on fire and totally destroying her. A passenger of the steamer Forsythe relates that about ten o'clock on Saturday morning the Emma struck a snag, tearing a large hole in her bow, causing her to sink gradually, and upsetting the stoves in the cabin, which set the boat on fire, causing the wildest consternation, among the passengers, a number of whom were ladies. Captain Maratta immediately manned the life-boat and attempted to rescue the ladies, but the boat was swamped by the excited crowd. The Captain then, with the assistance of the other officers, made a float of the cotton bales, planks, &c., on which a number of passengers paddled to shore in safety.

Among those lost and missing are the following: Miss Lewis and aunt, of Covington, Ky.; three ladies, names unknown, one of them from New Orleans, one from Vicksburg, and one from Memphis; three Frenchmen from New Orleans, unknown; Thos. Flynn, St. Louis; Jos. Sealey, Lexington, Ky.; Thos. Trunnel, pilot; Wm. Forstner, Pittsburgh, second engineer; the chambermaid, (colored) New Orleans; Joseph Chapman, two firemen and a roustabout, unknown; M. McFarland, first engineer. Mr. Loynberey died from exhaustion after reaching the shore. The boat now rests with the bow on a snag and the stern in twelve feet of water. She had a cargo of groceries, and added 400 bales of cotton at Memphis. The Columbian passed her two hours after the accident, and took the survivors to Cairo.

Among the saved are the following: James H. Maratta, Captain; Caleb Maratta, mate; Wm. Atenbaugh, pilot; David Porter, second clerk; Charley Blank, second mate; Edwards, watchman; Parker, cook; C. Brown, porter; head chambermaid, name unknown. Walter Maratta, the first clerk, and some twenty to thirty of the passengers and crew, including the names already given, and John Coyle, barkeeper, of Cincinnati, are lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

The Emma was built at Pittsburgh in 1866, by Capt. J. H. Maratta and others, residing in Allegheny and Beaver counties. She was registered here in March last, but since that time part of the boat was purchased by persons living in Cincinnati. She was one hundred and seventy-five feet in length, thirty-four feet four inches in breadth, and had a capacity of four hundred and ninety-five tons. She was insured in Cincinnati offices.

A special from Cairo gives the following as the loss by the sinking of the steamer Emma No. 3, near Island Thirty-five. Twelve passengers, among them five ladies, six officers and the entire crew. The Columbian No. 7 brought the survivors to Cairo, where they are kindly cared for.

CAIRO, February 21.—The following additional names of missing from the Emma No. 3 disaster is furnished by Mr. Altenborough, pilot: Wm. Fastner, second engineer; James Scaley, Lexington, Ky.; second cook, unknown, white; Davy, roustabout; James Chapman and two other firemen, names unknown; McFarland, a passenger, died after reaching shore; George Webster, pantry man, in hospital at Cairo, badly burned, but will probably recover. Additional names of saved, as follows: James Lynch, St. Louis; Joseph George, Cannelton, Ind.; James Ruedrecker, Dayton, Ky.; Charles Charleston, second mate; Edward Wylie, watchman; James Ford, John Johnson, C. Collins, Frank Burns, Amos Burns, E. Ewing, Ben Baker, Wm. Foes, of the deck crew; Henry Nelson, fireman. The boat was loaded with pig iron, wines, &c., and 400 bales of cotton, all of which, of course, was lost.

MEMPHIS, February 21.—Nothing farther from the Emma No. 3 disaster, owing to the fact that it burned in a chute which descending boats do not take.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 17, 1870.

SENATE.

Petitions and Remonstrances.

Mr. Graham presented a petition for and remonstrance against the annexation of McClure township to Allegheny city.

Mr. Howard—Three petitions from Allegheny county for a general local option liquor law.

Also, remonstrance from Pittsburgh bar against the act relative to sheriff.

Also, remonstrance from Birmingham against consolidation.

The Treasury bill from the House was reported favorably.

Mr. Buckland called up the House resolutions for a joint legislative committee to participate in the preparations for the first centennial anniversary of American independence, in Philadelphia, July, 1876. Passed.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Lowry—For an additional State insane hospital for Northwestern Pennsylvania, and commissioners to select the site.

Mr. Beck—Authorizing canal companies to build lateral railroads.

Also, authorizing railroads in this Commonwealth to connect with roads in other States.

Mr. Nagle—Requiring the registry of railroad mortgages, bonds and securities.

Mr. Howard—Changing the Pittsburgh elections of city and ward officers to the first Tuesday in December.

Mr. Allen—Incorporating the Tionesta and Clarion Railroad Company.

Incorporating the Irwin and Scrubgrass Railroad Company.

The Military History.

The amendments from the House to the Bates Military History resolution were non-concurred in. Mr. White presented the resolution of the Pittsburgh Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic for a continuance of the history.

The bill for the protection of coal miners has passed nearly as it came from the Committee.

Bills Passed.

EVENING SESSION.—The bill allowing corporations to include accumulations of expenditure in real estate improvements, as part of the capital stock, was passed.

The bill allowing railroads in this State to connect with railroads of other States was passed.

The House Treasury Bill.

Mr. White called up the House Treasury bill and substituted it for his own; it having passed the House. Pending discussion adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill restoring the spring elections was discussed and postponed one week.

The bill making it a penal offense for witnesses to wilfully absent themselves was passed.

The bill providing for transferring legal copies of records from English Courts to those of Pennsylvania was passed.

The Liquor License Question.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The special order was the new local option liquor license bill. Mr. White introduced an amendment for an annual election, but it was subsequently withdrawn.

Numerous petitions, aggregating three thousand names, were presented against a change in the license law.

Mr. Cooper moved an amendment allowing the sale of liquor in original packages of not less than one barrel. Lost.

Mr. Vankirk moved an amendment authorizing the sale of no less quantities than ten gallons. Carried.

Mr. Porter, of York, moved an amendment that the vote be in counties and not by wards and townships. Carried—ayes, 41; nays, 38.

The bill passed to second reading, no yeas and nays being called on the vital question.

The Governor has signed the bill for preventing the destruction or injury of baggage.

New Republican Daily.

Dr. John H. Gihon, the Governor's private Secretary, will soon resign his office to start a new daily Republican paper in Harrisburg.

The Appropriation Bill.

The appropriation bill will be reported in the House to-morrow, the earliest in ten years.

The Legislature will probably adjourn by the end of March.

Retains His Seat.

Mr. Forsyth, the Democratic sitting member from Philadelphia, was awarded his seat to-day by unanimous report of the Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 18, 1870.

SENATE.

Pensions to Soldiers of 1812.

Mr. Lowry's resolution urging Congress to pass a law granting pensions to soldiers of 1812 and their widows passed.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Graham—Extending the act of 1869 for collection of school taxes to the Baldwin school district, Allegheny.

Mr. Rutan—By request of gentlemen in his district, a bill to protect rights of females in Pennsylvania, which opens convents, nunneries &c.

The Scull-Findlay Contest.

Mr. Brown presented the majority report in the Scull-Findlay contested election, giving Mr. Findlay his seat. Mr. Brooke asked and obtained leave to present a minority report in a few days.

Bill Denounced.

Mr. Howard denounced the bill passed last night allowing corporations to count accumulated investments in real estate improvements as part of the capital stock.

The Bear Creek Oil and Pipe Company bill was earnestly opposed by Mr. Howard and postponed.

The bill paying Governor Geary's inaugural expenses was passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Ohio River Resolution.

Mr. Walton called up the Senate resolution relative to obstructions in the Ohio river, and moved to substitute his own with an amendment providing for the appointment of three members of the Senate, and five of the House to accompany the Committees of the Coal Exchange of Pittsburgh, of Cincinnati and St. Louis to Washington. Agreed to.

Mr. Walton Replies to Mr. Graham.

Mr. Walton answered the speech of Senator Graham yesterday by denying he had improperly or otherwise appropriated Mr. Graham's bill. He had the associate press dispatch in the Pittsburgh papers read giving Graham's remarks, and then called for the reading of the proceedings of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange meeting in April, 1869, when the Committee visited Washington. Mr. Atchison had written his resolution, while Mr. Kerr had written Mr. Graham's. He alleged that Mr. Graham had done nothing for years in this matter, &c.

The Erie Canal.

The bill extending the charter of the Erie Canal Company, authorizing them to slackwater the Ohio and issue bonds was reported favorably with trifling amendments.

Mr. Kerr introduced a bill authorizing Washington School District, Pittsburgh, to borrow $25,000.

Also, for the better prosecution of disorderly persons in Allegheny county.

The Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Dawes, from the Ways and Means Committee reported the appropriation bill. The following are the principal items outside of department expenses:

Common Schools $750,000.
State Normal School, Sixth District, $10,000
Judges of Supreme Court, $32,500.
District Court and Common Pleas Judges, Philadelphia, $35,000.
District Court and Common Pleas Judges, Allegheny, $25,000
Judge Pearson, Dauphin county, $5,000.
Judges in Commonwealth, $150,000.
Associate Judges, $50,000.
Interest on Funded Debt, $1,800,000.
Public Printing, $35,000.
Legislative Expenses, $200,000.
Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, $40,000.
Pennsylvania Blind Asylum, $30,000.
Harrisburg Lunatic Asylum, $20,000.
Harrisburg Lunatic Asylum improvements, $50,000.
Media Training School, $20,000.
Philadelphia House of Refuge, $30,000.
Western House of Refuge, $30,000.
Northern Home, $10,000.
Erie Marine Hospital, $20,000.
Military claims, $5,000.
Home for Little Wanderers, $5,000.
Chaplain of the House, $300; Chaplain of the Senate, $300.
Eastern Penitentiary, $20,000.
Western Penitentiary, $22,338; Western Penitentiary improvements, $20,000.
Northern Insane Hospital, $150,000.
Salary, general agent and expenses of Board of Public Charities, $5,000
State Historian's Department, $6,000.
Eastern Experimental Farm, $5,000.
Penn Widows' Asylum, $5,000.
St. Joseph's Hospital, $5,000.
Home for Destitute Colored Children, $1,000.
Provision is also made for destitute soldiers' orphans.

Mr. Long moved for the appointment of a committee to investigate alleged frauds by the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools.

Mr. Josephs moved indefinite postponement. Pending discussion adjourned.

For Additional Telegraph See Second Page.

AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.

Death of "Johnny Triangle."

There are some persons whose lot in life is a very humble one, yet who are at the same time widely known. But few men in Allegheny county had more acquaintances than "Johnny Triangle," who breathed his life out at the "County Home," in December last, as chronicled in the annual report of the Board. The bent form, the old military coat, the harmless triangle, the hoarse voice, and the attendant crowd of noisy urchins will be missed from our streets when the sun of next summer shines. "Johnny's" real name was John Gallagher. His father, Richard Gallagher, lived on a farm on Pine creek, through which the Butler plank road now passes, about ten miles from this city. The name "Triangle" was given to "Johnny" many years ago, because it was with the music of the triangle that he was wont to beguile his lonely hours, delight staring crowds of boys, and attract the attention of the kindly disposed, who, to the performer's great delight, would often manifest their appreciation by the contribution of a few pennies.

"Johnny's" intellect, like that of some men who moved in higher circles, was not of the first order, but at the same time he manifested no inconsiderable shrewdness. He did not believe in hard labor, but had faith in an easier passage through the world. In early life when he saw axes, mattocks, shovels, chains, saws, etc., lying loose around comfortable farm houses, his soul revolted at such waste, and he manifested his care for them by removing them to a place of his own selection.

Another of his peculiarities was his fondness for military dress. In the days when the old militia system of Pennsylvania was in full operation, he was generously supplied with an officers' second-hand clothing, which he wore with the greatest pleasure at church and on his long and weary tramps. On the "muster days" and at "reviews" he was in his greatest glory.

As old age came on, "Johnny" was to a considerable degree the recipient of favors at the public expense. Several institutions opened their hospitable doors to him. But in his way he had his preferences, and unless well treated he would not honor any of the public buildings with his presence, if an opportunity presented itself for his retirement, and at best he only made his abode during the winter. When the birds began to sing and the flowers to bloom, "Johnny" would go abroad armed with his triangle to visit his old friends and familiar haunts, until the rough winds of autumn should induce him to return to the habitation generously provided for him at the expense of the people. Another feature of "Johnny's" character was his strong attachment to the Roman Catholic Church. The least remark injurious to the reputation of that body was certain to excite "Johnny's" wrath, and draw out words of disapprobation more expressive than elegant. Though at times, for "a valuable consideration," he could be induced to play the "Battle of the Boyne" on the sly, when he supposed no Catholic eye was at hand. On one occasion, when his Prayer Book had been lost or stolen by some sacrilegious hand, he asked a Director of the "County Home" to get him a *Prayer Book*—"one of the right kind—and bought at Quigley's." It is needless to add that this request was complied with, and when about to die be informed the kind chaplain that he "would die in the Catholic Church."

Nor was "Johnny" without a tinge of romance in his nature. He looked upon matrimony as a result proper to be attained by every man. In imagination he had invested the object to which his affections were to be given with many charms, but along with these he insisted upon a small and inconsiderable, but at the same time indispensable requisite, she must have a fortune of $60,000—no more and no less! But like many who are reputed to be wiser than "Johnny," he never succeeded in securing the ideal which had so often floated before his vision, having as its only encumbrance three score thousands of what matter-of-fact men called dollars. At the time of his death he was certainly eighty-five years of age. His sayings, appearance and mode of life will be remembered many years by multitudes of the present generation.

The Viceroy of Egypt "Interviewed."

Toward the close of the last month the Viceroy of Egypt gave audience to two newspaper special correspondents, Mr. J. C. Parkinson of the London *Daily News*, and Mr. E. Dicey of the *Daily Telegraph*, and to these two men he freely unbosomed himself as to his differences with Turkey. He was "interviewed," in fact, and this apparently by his own request and arrangement. A curious novelty in eastern affairs! The burden of the khedive's representations was that in Egypt the religious fanaticism of the Moslem population—the one formidable obstacle to progress—has been overcome; that in canals, railways, roads, military reform school, etc., Egypt has always led the way, while to the Sultan's it is fundamentally impossible, through their training and position, to fuse Islam with modern civilization. The defects of the Turkish administration were specified as freely as though the speaker were a Russian minister of foreign affairs. The Viceroy, it appears, put the strangers quite at their ease, keeping no officials in the room. He asked them to be seated, and began the conversation forthwith. "Anything less oriental," says one of the correspondents, "according to conventional ideas of orientalism, than the shrewd and courtly gentleman in a black surtout, who welcomes foreigners in a modern European drawing-room by a cordial shake of the hand, and whose sense of humor is as obvious as his knowledge of the world, it would be difficult to imagine. There were maps and papers on a table, which gave the handsome chamber a half business air, and an interview with the urbane and able chief of some great administrative department at home is what an interview with the courteous Pharaoh of to-day resembles most."

Dr. Schoeppe's Case.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, referring to the passage of the new bill conferring new powers on the Supreme Court, says: "It is due to Governor Geary to say that, while entertaining objections to the bill which has just passed over his veto, he expressed, yesterday morning, the most cordial willingness to sign a bill for Dr. Schoeppe's relief, if drawn in accordance with the views stated in his veto message. Senator Lowry's extravagant denunciation of the Executive was scarcely justified by the moderate tone in which the Governor assured us, yesterday morning, that the friends of Dr. Schoeppe need be under no apprehension that he would not give his case the most deliberate consideration, or that he would not give the fullest weight to those arguments which have been based upon the broad principles of law, justice and humanity, in behalf of this wrongly-condemned man.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1870.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

1870.

As a thorough newspaper, sparing neither labor nor expense to furnish the fullest and most reliable intelligence; as the fearless, consistent, and persistent opponent of corruption in office and advocate of Honesty, Economy, Retrenchment and Reform in public affairs; as the sworn foe of "Rings" and every description of dishonest combination,—just as ready to expose their practices in the Republican as Democratic party, and even more so, because it holds that a party that will cast out offenders of this description entitles itself to the confidence of the people—as an Independent Republican journal, the advocate of the rights and interests of the people,—THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL needs no new introduction to the reading public.

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And keeps up in the march of improvement and the development of ideas. Thoroughly alive to everything that is valuable or interesting, it identifies itself at once and heartily with whatever seems calculated to improve mankind and elevate the standard of intelligence and morality. As a Republican journal of the strictest sect, it deals with political questions with an earnest wish to get at the truth and place only good and capable men in office.

IT IS A PEOPLE'S PAPER,

And relies on their support and good opinion rather than the favors of political leaders. Nor has it done so in vain. Its independent course—more especially in denouncing legislative corruption and exposing the practices of thieves in office—has made it the favorite of the masses and the feared of dishonest aspirants and debauched party leaders. Of the reputation it has earned in this respect it is sincerely proud; and it wishes no different standing in the field of journalism in this regard than a discriminating public promptly accord to it. To prove faithful to their confidence and good opinion will be its constant endeavor.

IT IS A LIVE PAPER,

And ranks with the leading journals which are thoroughly awake to all that is going on. Its News Department is always fresh and full. Its editorials are written with a purpose in view. Its Market Reports and Commercial News gatherings are meant to supply the most exacting demands of the business public.

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It being read more generally than any other Pittsburgh paper by the business, professional and thinking classes. It is always found where the latest and fullest news is sought, and an independent paper prized,—in Banking Houses, Counting Rooms and the Family Circle, where it is welcomed as a business and intellectual necessity, and where its influence is constant and increasing.

ITS PAST COURSE IS ITS BEST RECOMMENDATION,

And it is felt that there is no necessity for indulging in new professions or making fresh promises. It means, while adhering to its standard in politics and morals, to improve as it progresses, and omit nothing that will add to its strength or increase its usefulness.

THE NEXT YEAR.

THE COMMERCIAL enters on another year strong and hopeful, and with a deliberate purpose consistent with what has been said above. And it does not hesitate to ask the co-operation of all who approve of that purpose. No hesitation is felt in saying that it desires this support in increasing its circulation and enlarging the sphere of its usefulness. The season is at hand when Congress and the Legislature will be in session, and stirring events at both the National and State Capital will be transpiring. The measures of the splendid administration of General Grant will soon be before the country—embracing questions of the deepest interest to every reader and tax-payer. The State Legislature, too, will present matters of interest. Abroad, the signs are animating; and at home in the field of politics, popular movements relating to education and religious questions are appearing, of which no one should permit himself to be ignorant, and concerning which all that is essential to be known will be the aim of the COMMERCIAL to give.

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THE FALL OF A KING.

Instability is plainly written on all thrones now-a-days. The world is getting rid of its Bourbons as fast as it can, and few are bold enough to predict a long duration for the NAPOLEON dynasty of France. Some people, however, seem slow to acknowledge the *universal* shakiness of the regal position, and that change is going on among mountain dynasties as well as human. In this country our stern consistency in the maintenance of Democratic principles has kept us from recognizing any one of our mountains as a monarch, and hence the progress of exploration has subjected none of us to the mortification of transferring our allegiance to a series of peaks, each in succession proved to be the highest and therefore entitled to supreme dominion. But in the old world the essential absurdity and nonsense of monarchy have been illustrated among mountains as among men. For a long time the Peak of Kinchinjainga, of the Himmalaya range, 28,178 feet high, was recognized as the monarch of the Asiatic mountains. Its snowy crown, seen a hundred miles away, seemed to entitle it to supremacy. But the British trigonometrical surveyors with their instruments proved its claims illegitimate, and all loyal and well informed people at present pay homage to Mount Everest as supreme among the elevations of Asia. It is twenty-nine thousand and two feet high. The most remarkable and impressive instance, however, of the instability of regal glory among mountains has been exhibited in Europe. The throne of Mont Blanc appeared to rest on foundations so broad and deep that even now there are persons quite unwilling to believe that it has fallen.

A few persist in their allegiance, like ABDIEL, faithful found among the faithless. Others may not have heard of the revolution. These may remind us of those steadfast Democrats in Berks county, who, at a recent date, had not heard that General JACKSON had ceased to preside in Washington, or of the parson in the Hebrides who but lately gave over reading prayers for GEORGE the Third and his family. It is certainly not yet universally known that Mont Blanc is no longer "the monarch of European mountains." Only a few days ago we knew a no less intelligent person than a schoolmaster not only to listen without contradiction or demur while this rank was assigned to it, but to justify and explain the error by the statement that its summit, rising to the height of fifteen thousand and ten feet, more or less, according to the actual quantity of condensed snow on the top, is absolutely the most elevated point in Europe. Hence it seems worth while to remind those who know, and to call the attention of others to the fact, that a few years ago the Eastern boundary of Europe was so changed as to take in at least two peaks higher than Mont Blanc. These two loftier mountains are Mount Elbruz and Mount Kazbek, the best known summits of the Caucasus chain. The former attains a height of 18,526 feet, an elevation of more than 2,700 feet above the former King of European mountains. Kazbek is not much lower than Elbruz, while several other peaks not here named rise above the height of Mont Blanc.

Everybody probably knows that the eastern boundary of Europe was long purely arbitrary. Geographers had often suggested that the line of the Caucasus ought to be recognized as forming the proper boundary between Europe and Asia, as its water shed affords a sort of natural division. A few years ago this view was officially adopted by the Russian government—and hence through invasion and extension of territory the honors of Mont Blanc passed over to a mightier monarch.

In connection with this subject of the supercedure of Mont Blanc as the monarch of European mountains, it is interesting to note some recent proceedings of the Alpine club, or rather of a few of its members. As our readers know, the object of this company is to apply the principle of association to the exploration of the Alpine heights. Its members consist of persons who have actually made ascents more or less adventurous, or who are so much interested in the study of mountain scenery and phenomena as to be willing to contribute money and time to the promotion of this object. At intervals, valuable papers, and even volumes, have been published under the auspices of the society. The highest peaks of the Caucasus range, having by the action of the Russian Government, been brought within the boundaries of Europe, it seemed to the Alpine Club almost a point of honor not to leave them unascended and unexplored. Accordingly, in January, 1868, two members of this Club, Messrs. FRESHFIELD and TUCKER, accompanied by an experienced Alpine guide, entered upon the task of doing for the peaks of Elbruz and Kazbek what has been done for all the most important heights of the Alps. The results of their adventures have been given to the world in two works, and those who have read these volumes describe them as containing reports of great value and interest. We can, at present, only state generally, that these English explorers represent the ascent of these mountains as equalling, if not surpassing that of the Alps in difficulty—and that in summing up the comparative merits of Caucasian and Alpine scenery, they decidedly prefer the former to the latter. Mr. FRESHFIELD says:

> There is nothing in Switzerland or the Tyrol that can compare with the magnificent grouping of the Suanetian ranges, or with the gorges cut by the northern rivers through the limestone ridge which bars their way down to the steppe. In the Caucasus the slopes are steeper, and the usual character of the peaks is that they shoot up from the valleys at their base in unbroken walls of rock and ice, to which the cliffs of the Wetterhorn afford the nearest parallel."

The effect of these representations will certainly be to turn the faces of many Western adventurers and travelers towards the comparatively little known regions of the Caucasus. Russian military and civil servants, called thither by their official duties, have hitherto much neglected the work of exploration; indeed, they seem to possess little taste either for scenery or for climbing mountains. But they will probably find their taste stimulated by English and German example, and from the united exertions of all, large additions will certainly be made to geographical and other knowledge.

THE NATION'S WARDS.

In General GRANT the country is fortunate in possessing a President neither ashamed nor afraid to recognize the obligations of justice and humanity. A President in whom the gentleman, with his quick sense of honor and his ready concession of others' claims, is not sunk in the politician, is really quite a remarkable phenomenon in our time; but it seems, after all, so natural and so much what ought to be, that perhaps not a few fail to realize its singularity. Many illustrations of this side of General GRANT's character are familiar to our readers; at present, we are thinking of his Indian policy in connection with the Report of the Citizens' Commission, published in our paper of yesterday.

This report, we doubt not, will receive the attention which it so well deserves. It is certainly interesting, and to us it appears also to present the results of careful and candid inquiry and the suggestions of good sense and prolonged reflection. It is evident from their report that these gentlemen entered upon and prosecuted the duties of their office with a becoming notion of their responsibilities, and free from both the extreme views regarding the Indian question at present so prevalent.

The people who hold these Indians to be mere brutes, *varmints*, who ought to be exterminated like wolves, and the people who look upon them as peculiarly nobly endowed specimens of the human race, whose preservation would be cheaply purchased by the surrender to them of half the continent, are about equally in the wrong. They are simply men whom a hard fate overtook in the first place, when the white man found his way to this continent. In the process of reducing the country to cultivation and fitting it for the abode of civilized men, a chronic state of war has existed between the white man and the red man. The original savages have been corrupted and debased by this warfare and by contact with civilization. But, in spite of this debasement, gentlemen of high character and intelligence, officers of the army and missionaries, who have had opportunities of studying these Western Indians, are generally unanimous in the testimony that they possess many of the fine qualities of humanity, that they have a keen sense of justice, and that they can be moved and swayed by kindness. GEORGE CATLIN, who lived so long among them, and understands them so well, has lately addressed an appeal to General SHERIDAN in behalf of two or three tribes who are commonly regarded as among the worst of their race. Mr. CATLIN professes himself sure, from his recollection of his old friends, that nothing but ill treatment and injustice could have impelled them to incur the fearful penalty of slaughter by which they have suffered. The sincerity and grief with which he writes are manifest in every sentence of his touching remonstrance.

This Commissioners' report shows that the Government has not hitherto been careful to procure exact information by which to regulate its treatment of the different tribes. To the Indians with their sharp eye for consistency and their quick apprehension of injustice, their Great Father at Washington must often have seemed a whimsical and capricious tyrant. In this character, for instance, he must, some time ago, have appeared to the Wichitas, while the Kiowas and Comanches must have thought him an exceedingly weak and gullible person. His vacillation also and instability of purpose must, according to the Report, have divested the great man of all dignity in their eyes. Of course, the statements of the Report to which we allude, refer to former Administrations. Then, in the suggestions of the Commissioners with respect to the future, we see how very injudicious the Father at Washington used to be in the appointment of persons to represent him. How *could* those red men hold the paternal character in much reverence when they knew it—chiefly in men who would have inspired no awe in their own children? The report wisely recommends that only men of good moral character be sent among the Indians as farmers, mechanics, engineers, and so forth. There is not a little significance in the suggestion that these should be married men accompanied by their families. Excellent, also, is the general statement of the manner in which the Indians need to be managed—"in a kindly, benevolent spirit, yet with firmness and without fear. They should be allowed to gain nothing by threats, or bad conduct, and much by submission." And the final caution against looking for too early results from the new system of treatment is well worthy of attention and remembrance. The Commissioners say to the President:

> "To expect the civilization or Christianization of any barbarous people within the term of a few short years, would be to ignore all the facts of history, all the experiences of human nature. Within the term of your administration their condition may be greatly improved, and the foundation laid broadly and firmly of a policy which the newly awakened sense of justice and humanity in the American people will never permit to be abandoned until it has accomplished the intended result."

> ONE old Capuchin, whom I came upon the other evening near the Forum Romanum, worked himself into a kind of divine rage about the Freemasons, and his hearers seemed to take a good deal of interest in the minute and particular way in which he described the machinations of that "accursed, blasphemous and impious crew." It is rather curious, by the way, to find how large an arc this "abomination of Freemasonry" subtends in the clerical imagination here at Rome. The "Freemasons" seem to be regarded now as the Turks were in the time of Paul III. They are charged, and this in the leading prints of Rome, with being at the bottom of all the "liberalism" of the age; with exerting a fatal influence over the minds of princes, and with perverting the policy of empires. Certainly, I do not believe that there is to be found another place in the whole world in which so much is heard of "Freemasonry" as here and now. But I do not quite see why the Church should be so much disturbed about this mystic organization when it has the power which it so constantly claims for itself of working miracles and commanding unseen forces for its service.

This extract is taken from the Roman correspondence of a leading New York daily newspaper. The letter is dated January 27. Its statement reminds us that four or five months ago we attempted, in a short article, to describe the attitude of the Church of Rome towards secret societies in general and towards Freemasonry in particular. Brief mention was made of the Illuminati; of the foundation of the order, in the latter part of last century, by ADAM WEISHAUPT, an ex-Jesuit, some time professor of law at Ingolstadt; and of the avowed object of the institution to resist the tendency to reaction extensively produced by the diffusion of the disciples of Loyola over Europe, in consequence of their expulsion from Spain, France, and other countries under Bourbon rule. WEISHAUPT's object may have been to abolish all forms of Christianity, and it is certain that he hated the Papal Church with peculiar intensity. The mastery of intrigue and combination imparted by his Jesuit education he applied in the organization of his new society. Branches of it were established in all the Catholic countries of Europe, and well informed authors assure us that in Germany, France and Italy he very generally succeeded in connecting his association with the Freemason lodges. Sometimes, they say, he drew all the Freemasons of a town or district into his Order of Illuminati; sometimes, he merely engrafted Illuminism on Freemasonry, but the result in both cases was to render the old Order subservient to his purpose, whatever that precisely was. By leading Roman Catholics it was confidently believed that the single object of the Illuminati was the destruction of their church, and on the continent of Europe Illuminism and Freemasonry were very commonly regarded as pretty much the same thing. With the Catholic Church Freemasonry got an evil reputation, from which it has never recovered. It was denounced in the highest quarters, and in Catholic Germany and in Italy it is still a synonym for a secret organization directed against the church and its priests.

A VERY decided ministerial triumph in the French Legislative body was announced among the cable dispatches published in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday. M. FAVRE, in his speech of the day before, demanded the dissolution of the chamber, as having failed to comprehend or meet the situation. Count D'ARN's defense of the ministry was received, we are told, with much enthusiasm, and when the vote was taken, the Government was sustained by a majority of 236 against 18.

This incident adds another to the many indications afforded by the last few weeks, that the French people believe in the Emperor's declared desire to establish Parliamentary Government. It also proves the confidence reposed by the Legislative Body in the ability and good intentions of OLLIVIER. Whatever blame was incurred by the Ministry's manner of dealing with ROCHEFORT, has not been permitted to overwhelm the Minister-in-Chief. Indeed, that atrocious libeler and charlatan, the *Lanterne* man, seems to be so well understood and so little valued by the better portion of his countrymen, it is not unlikely that the correspondent to whom we referred yesterday, may have quite misunderstood the *effect* of the assumed blunder in dealing with him.

An important step in the direction of the government reform going on under the Emperor's inspiration and guidance, in anticipation of his own death and the succession of his son, is the "report favoring the decentralization of the executive administration." This report, we are informed, was prepared by M. VALDROME, Minister of the Interior, and has been submitted to the Emperor and the Legislative body. Equally significant and worthy of notice is the announcement that a list has been published of well-known liberal statesmen appointed to revise and modify the existing system of administrative legislation through the Empire. GUIZOT and PREVOST-PARADOL are members of this commission.

THE death of ANSON BURLINGAME, which occurred in St. Petersburg, a few days since, cannot fail of seriously interfering with if it does not put a stop to the operations of the Chinese Mission, of which he was the head. For the novelty if not the importance of the position he held, he was at the moment one of the most conspicuous men of the time; and it must be conceded that on more than one occasion he had shown that he was a man of a very high order of ability. To Americans his elevation and the success of his mission everywhere have been extremely gratifying; and probably it would not be too much to say that not only our own country but all the great nations had come to regard his influence in the affairs of China, both present and prospective, with special interest, if not with the utmost favor. In this respect his death will be regarded variously: by our own country it will be deeply regretted as involving an irreparable loss; for as his selection for the important position which he held at the time of his death was in consequence of great confidence which a protracted residence had caused the Chinese Government to have in him, it is scarcely possible that another American, or any one, will take his place at once; and it is altogether doubtful whether one could be found who would fill it in every respect with equal ability. It is gratifying to know that much of that for which Mr. BURLINGAME's mission was created has been accomplished, and that though with his death its functions also may cease, his name and fame will have been wrought into the permanent history of his time.

WHEN the Sunday question was the subject of agitation here a few months ago, speeches were made and articles were written in which it was confidently asserted or assumed that only Americans are sticklers for a strict observance of Sunday. And the narrowness of *their* views in regard to the right mode of spending the day, was accounted for by their distance from the advanced civilization of the old world. We trust that all who still retain this impression took note of the report, in yesterday's cable dispatches, of the introduction of a new Sunday Bill in the House of Lords. It was introduced by Lord CHELMSFORD and was supported by the Bishop of London, and by the Earl of Morlay, who signified that the measure had the support of the Government. We knew before that Mr. LOWE, Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. BRIGHT have all, on different occasions, made speeches in advocacy of the old fashioned English Sunday. The fact is, that for some years now there has been a good deal of agitation in England for the purpose of effecting such a change in the existing Sunday laws as may permit the laboring classes to derive from the time of rest and leisure certain advantages at present impossible. Several of the most popular writers have exerted their influence in favor of relaxation, and on account of the strong sentiment prevalent in this direction there has lately been much laxity in the enforcement of existing laws. From the same dispatch we learn that in London alone more than ten thousand shops (stores) are usually open on Sunday. No doubt exists, however, that the dominant opinion of the English people is favorable to a decent, if not strict observance of Sunday as a sacred day.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has rendered a decision of importance to those interested in the legality of Indiana divorces. The case came up on an appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which decided the Indiana divorce void on each of the subjects which it claims to dispose, viz: the divorce, the property and the children. The Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. Justice SWAYNE rendering the decision, reversed the decree of the lower Court, taking the ground that as the divorce is valid by the laws of Indiana, and has never been questioned there under the Constitution of the United States, it must prevail in every other part of the country. Justice SWAYNE also asserts that, so far from being bound by the domicile of her husband, a married woman may acquire a residence independent of the husband whenever such a residence is necessary to the protection of her rights by litigation.

IT is a noteworthy fact that both Republicans and Democrats have united in forming "the Protective Tariff Association of Missouri." Its meetings in St. Louis are largely attended. The speakers take the position that Missouri must be developed as Pennsylvania and New England have been; and that there is no other way for the farmer of the west to become opulent but by the creation of a home market, through the protection and encouragement of home manufactures.

MR. SEWARD will soon have an opportunity to enlarge on the charming climate of Alaska. The city aurhorities of New York have tendered him the hospitalities of the city on his arrival home from his Pacific, Mexican and West Indian tour. The reception is to take place at the Academy of Music. Mr. SEWARD arrived at Baltimore on Monday, and after a few days rest there, will proceed northward.

THE United States Bonds of 1881 sold in New York Thursday at the same price that gold was selling—117 7-8 and 118. These were the first bonds of the war, and for the first time are now as good as gold.

THE earnings of the railroads for the month of January show a general decline. The receipts of twelve leading roads aggregate $4,571,930, against $4,797,076 for the same month last year, showing a decline of about 5 per cent.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The shipments of boots and shoes from Lynn, Mass., during the week ending February 10th, comprised 5,064 cases, against 4,355 for the corresponding week last year. Business is exceedingly brisk, and there is a scarcity of those classes of goods most in demand, with a consequent upward tendency in prices. Buyers are numerous and find difficulty in obtaining goods for immediate delivery.

Young lovers and would-be Romeos will be glad to learn that diamond engagement rings are rapidly going out of fashion, having been substituted by opals, emeralds, or pearls. The engraving of all manner of silly expressions on the inside is also a thing of the past, and now only the date of alliance is inserted on the outside.

A gentleman residing in New York, who was shortly to be married, had engaged a Protestant Episcopal Bishop of one of the Western States to perform the ceremony. Some weeks before the period originally fixed for the wedding the father of the lady was taken suddenly and dangerously ill, and expressed a wish that his daughter should be married as speedily as possible, for fear that he should not live to witness their nuptials. The bridegroom-expectant accordingly telegraphed to his friend the bishop respecting the change of date, but as he wrote a very illegible hand, the astonishment of the right reverend gentleman may be imagined on receiving the following dispatch: "I am to be tried on Thursday. Can you come on and proffer your testimony?" The message really sent was: "I am to be married on Thursday. Can you come on and perform the ceremony?"

The owner of the original Cardiff giant, now on exhibition in Boston, offer $100,000 to any man who will manufacture an exact duplicate of the giant. Dr. C. T. Jackson publishes a letter in which he denies the ability of the Chicago sculptors to make a Cardiff, and says: "If, indeed, Chicago possesses sculptors of such uncommon skill, the world ought to know it, and the national government should call them to Washington to execute the sculptures of the capitol."

The women of Vermont are quite as anxious for suffrage as in Massachusetts, and the men more ready to grant it. "They are a little afraid of our religious principles," writes one of the campaign speakers, "and our matrimonial relations—but when once we have assured them that we have been brought up at the feet of Gamaliel, and taught after the perfect manner of the law; that we are each the wife of one husband, with no desire to be divorced, they are satisfied, and give us the most respectful attention."

They have taste in Washington. A correspondent there informs the public that "the Shoo Fly retort is universally regarded as the neatest thing done in Congress since some of Thad. Steven's sharp rejoinders."

A noted oarsman, who pulled fifty-one public races on the Thames during the years from 1859 to 1867, writes that of the first twenty-five, which were rowed on ordinary alcoholic beverages, he won fifteen and lost ten; but of the last twenty-six, when the principal liquid consumed was milk, he won twenty-two and lost four.

During a recent recitation at the Yale Scientific School, Prof. Verrill passed around mineralogical specimens for inspection, and one combination of quartz and gold, whose peculiar character cannot be replaced, was returned utterly ruined, one meanly mischievous student having cut out with his knife all the gold, whose peculiar arrangement gave the fragment its value.

CLEOPATRA.

The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burn'd on the water; the poop was beaten gold;
Purple the sails, and so perfumed, that
The winds were love-sick with them; the oars were silver;
Which, to the tune of flutes, kept stroke, and made
The water which they beat to follow faster,
As amorous of their strokes. For her own person,
It beggar'd all description: she did lie
In her pavilion (cloth of gold, of tissue)
O'er picturing that Venus, where we see
The fancy out-work Nature: on each side her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,
With diver-color'd fans whose wind did seem
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool,
And what they undid, did. [*Shakspeare.*

By a new French law, all offenses of the press are placed within the jurisdiction of the Court of Assize. The only difficulty is that there exists no caurt of a size large enough to contain all the indictments.

A clergyman asked some children, "Why do we say, in the Lord's prayer, 'Who art in heaven,' since God is everywhere?" He saw a little drummer boy who looked as if he could give an answer, and turned to him for it: "Well, little soldier, what do you say?" "Because its headquarters."

Abuses increase in magnitude the longer they exist. Forty-five years ago a paper containing garden seeds, with the frank of a New Hampshire member of Congress on the wrapper, became broken in the mail, and reached the Concord Postoffice in that plight. It was considered such a wrong that the papers cried out against it, and the offender failed of re-election.

The act of the Utah Legislature, which is composed of a body of faithful bishops, conferring suffrage on women, like the acts of the Mormons in general, proceeded from a selfish motive. The truth is, there seemed a fair chance of the opposition to Brigham electing the delegate to Congress and the Territorial Legislature next August, unless something desperate was done. Giving their concubines the suffrage arms them with four-fold means for the perpetuation of ther power. The less they say about their high motives in this, the less ridicule they will subject themselves to.

The teachers of the Trinity Church Parish Schools in New York, are now on a strike, some of them only receiving a weekly salary of $10. Trinity Church is the richest religious corporation in the city.

The *Food Journal*, published in London, states that a sample of tea sold in that city as fine green gunpowder tea, on examination proved to be nothing but common "caper" leaves, ingeniously faced and manipulated. The manufacture of this spurious tea, it is stated, is carried on in England.

Trinity Church Corporation seems to be in some trouble. Parties brought suit against the corporation, some time ago, in the Superior Court, before Judge McCunn, whose decision has not yet been given, but which may affect the tenure of office of those who are administering the estate. The tenants are holding back, and refuse to pay the rent to the Corporation during the pendency of the decision. The income of the Corporation is $1,000,000 per annum.

The strictness of English game laws and their enforcement is illustrated by the fact that a young man is now lying in Exeter jail on a three months' sentence, for having five years ago shot a pheasant, either on his father's farm or on the neighboring turnpike. Immediately after he committed the fearful deed of blood, dreading the majesty of the law, he fled from home, and did not dare to return. But his elder brother died, and his parents longed for him, and so, after they had held some consultation with the authorities, and obtained a half promise that their son should be exempted from arrest, he returned, three years and a half after his flight from home. A year and a half he was unmolested, but at the end of that time he was seized, tried, and sent to prison for three months as a felon, for the awful crime of interfering with "gentlemen's" sport by shooting a bird five years ago.

The daily expenses attendant upon the Ecumenical Council, in Rome, average 4,000 scudi, or about $4,000 in gold.

The old whaling ship Truelove, now hailing from Hull, England, was built for the merchant trade, in Philadelphia, in the year 1764, having reached the patriarchal age of one hundred and six years. The Truelove was employed during the revolutionary war as a privateer, but was unfortunately captured by a British cruiser, and in the year 1780 she was purchased from the British Government by parties in Hull. She was then employed in the wine trade, between Oporto and Hull. This vessel has made eighty voyages to Greenland, and is now carrying ice from Norway to English ports.

An entire revolution in the method of constructing railway carriages is under consideration in England. It is proposed to make them much lighter than at present; and to mount them on trucks, in the same way that an ordinary coach is, on its four wheels. The present form of car wheels is to be abandoned, and the fixed axle-trees are to give place to those which will allow the wheels to run independently of each other and freely, and so adapt themselves to all curves, &c. There are to be no buffers; but the ends of the carriages are to be circular, and to be secured closely together.

The New York *Herald* publishes a list of fifty-four murders known to have been committed in the month of January, in the United States—five of them in New York city.

THE Washington correspondent ("Cymon") of the New York *Times* devotes a letter to the feeling prevalent in Congress—something like alienation—which has grown up between the President and Congress. This will be a surprise to most people, but nevertheless is a fact, and has its origin in the President's earnest labors for retrenchment and reduced taxation. Senators and Representatives, on the other hand, while professedly favorable to both, virtually obstruct both by their clamor for offices. In an issue of this nature, and in any difficulties that may grow out of it, we know where the sympathies of the people will be found. They want relief, and if they fail to get it they will hold Congress responsible.

THE Philadelphia School Comptrollers are considering the sketch of a proposed act of Assembly, providing for the compulsory education of children at some school for at least six months every year. The *Ledger* objects to the law on the ground that as matters stand there is an insufficient number of schools in the city for those demanding admission. There is no doubt, it urges, that some measure is needed to insure education to the thousands of children now growing up in ignorance; but it seems to be a logical necessity that provision for school houses and teachers should precede legislation for compulsory attendance.

A FUNNY story is current at Washington of the way the cadet sale investigation got its start. One of the ex-Congressmen implicated is J. H. Sypher, of Louisiana; and Sypher bears such a wonderful personal resemblance to General Slocum, of New York, that somebody who heard Sypher offering to sell a cadetship reported that Slocum had made the offer. The latter, upon learning the fact, became quite indignant and decided that the surest way to vindicate himself, and at the same time to expose villainy in high places, was to introduce the resolution of inquiry.

MR. GREELEY in a speech at a large meeting held in New York, on Monday, to provide an asylum for the wounded and needy soldiers, told an amusing anecdote of a soldier whom he saw in Washington while a procession was passing, and when a lady said to him: "You are standing right in front of me," he answered: "Yes, and that is just where I have stood for the last five years."

PERSONAL.

People who have judged the French Empress by those sugar candy photographs which are so common in the shops, will be surprised to learn that the pretty woman has a dash of the tigress in her constitution. The public demonstration over the ashes of M. Victor Noir, while it moved the tender hearted Emperor to tears, filled the white bosom of his wife with a tempest of rage of the true feminine vehemence. Naturally she is more of a Bonaparte than if she had been born one, or even reputed to have the family blood in her veins. She could not understand why some squadrons of cavalry were not ordered out to scatter poor M. Noir's funeral procession. Should she live long enough she will understand better.

The latest outbreak of Mohammedan fanaticism at Cairo is supposed to have been on account of a pretty California lady, married to a French gentleman, who has been very much taken notice of by the Viceroy this winter. Malicious people do say that the harem, urged on by jealousy, were the instigators of the assault. At any rate, says a correspondent, the lady is to have satisfaction for her bruises in the flogging of some thirty men picked up at random.

Herr von Hasner, the President of the new Ministry at Vienna, seems, says the *North-Eastern Correspondence*, born to be always acting as President of some public body. When he was a Professor at Prague, he presided over the Examining Committee. He then became President of the Council of Public Instruction, next Vice President, and afterward President of the Reichsrath, and now he presides over the Cabinet Council. As a Professor and politician he is a cold, unimpressionable doctrinaire, dry and uncompromising. As a jurist, he has a great reputation; his oratory is fluent but not impressive.

A letter from Rio Janeiro by the latest steamer says: The mass of the 30th day for Gottschalk took place to-day in the church of San Francisco de Paula, under the auspices of the Philharmonic Society of this city. The attendance was very large, and the ceremonies were conducted with a degree of pomp and splendor rarely witnessed on similar occasions. It will be long before the memory of this great artist will pass away. Scarcely a day comes without some new tribute to his worth in the shape of a musical or poetical composition, and in the shop windows everywhere one continually meets his photograph—a noble head, with handsome, well-cut features, marking the possession not only of rare intelligence, but also of a kind and generous heart.

A New York cosrrespondent, speaking of the late performance of "Ours" at Wallack's Theater, says that when Mr. John Gilbert found that he must head the troops on horseback as they marched across the stage, he demurred very strongly at the introduction of this bit of realism, not, however, from an artist's point of view, but because he was afraid of the horse. He had not mounted one since he was a boy, and not even the representation that it would be a circus horse, accustomed to noise and lights, could reconcile him to it. A full dress rehearsal was at length ordered, all the attaches of the theater were sent in front, and bid make as much noise as possible when the Bucephalus appeared, with some one else on its back, personating the Colonel. It was done, the well-drilled animal went as tamely as any plough horse, and Mr. Gilbert was reconciled.

Edwin Booth resides in comfortable style over his splendid Twenty-third street theater. Occasionally a "select few" meet in his handsomely furnished apartments, and are delightfully entertained by Hamlet and his charming wife.

Gen. Philip Sheridan is again, for the 999th time, reported engaged. This time his *fiancee* is reported a Southern widow of great beauty and still greater wealth, and kind Mrs. Grundy has fixed the month of June for the wedding.

The New York *Mail*, speaking of Fechter, says: It was his misfortune, and not his fault, that his coming here was preceded by a blast of trumpets which arrayed unnecessary prejudices against him. If any one will read Mr. Dickens's letter of introduction, through the *Atlantic*, he will see that it was not extravagant in its terms, but the mere fact that Mr. Dickens had published such a eulogium of a foreign actor was sufficiently extraordinary to put our critics on their mettle.

Madame Ollivier recently appeared at a ball at the Tuileries in a high-bodied dress of white muslin, or as the French fashion reporters style it, a *toilette a la premiere communion*. It was at first erroneously supposed that the lady had a sore throat; but we are pleased to learn that her noble example of sweet simplicity has made a mark in the gay world.

A Washington correspondent says: A lady of great wealth, belonging to the diplomatic circle, is to take the veil here in a week, and resign her fortune to the convent. Two ladies much admired in Washington society will take the veil about Easter, but in different fashion. Mrs. Gen. Griffin, *nee* Miss Sallie Carroll, is to be married to Count Esterhazy, of the Austrian Legation. This lady is beautiful, and possessed of a million, I hear; the Count belongs to one of the proudest families of the Empire.

Madame Ollivier is exerting herself to emancipate female attire from the autocratic audacity and excessive luxury of the Eugenie and Metternich regime. At a dinner party at Prince Napoleon's, she appeared in a chaste white toilet, and Princess Clotilde also shone by the simplicity of her attire. A bitter war is now raging between the eccentric diamond costumes of the late imperialistic and the exaggerated simplicity of the present constitutional Empire. The rich Jewesses and the American and Russian women, however, side with the old regime, and at the ball at the Tuileries they came out in strong force with millions' worth of jewelry on their persons. The American ladies were especially distinguished by the loudness and costliness of their toilets.

Mr. Carpenter, the artist, disputes the statement of Mr. C. H. Brainard, that Mr. Stanton was dissatisfied with his (Carpenter's) picture of the Emancipation Proclamation, and publishes a letter, wherein Mr. Stanton says: "The work is, in every respect that I am capable of judging, entirely satisfactory, and worthy of national admiration, as a fitting commemoration of Mr. Lincoln's great deed."

Senator Nye carries in his pocket-book a note from the late President Lincoln, written in pencil on the fly-leaf of a book, which runs as follows: "Dear General—Come up to-night and swap jokes. LINCOLN."

An ex-army officer in Indiana tells a story of an acquaintance, who, having removed from his native town when a young man, went back there for his wife. She lived but a short time, and he journeyed back for another, who also soon "went to be an angel." Again he returned to his native village, and this time he brought back two charming creatures; one he married, and the other he kept on hand as a supply in case the Reaper should make him a widower for the third time.

London reeks with scandal. Besides the gossip over the ruin of the young Duke of Hamilton, who, in one year after arriving at his majority, had squandered, in the society of broken-down turfmen and the most ordinary among the "unfortunates" of the other sex, a princely fortune, and reared a crop of debts amounting to £100,000, to pay which his private effects were recently sold under the hammer; the downfall, by a like course of dissipation, of the Earl of Jersey, who, although but twenty-five years of age, has very nearly disposed of a fortune of £50,000 sterling a year, and who must very shortly take his place with his fellow peers the Duke of Hamilton, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Westmoreland and the rest of the hereditary young bucks who, by their profligacy, have become bankrupt—we have the crowning romance in high life, wherein the prospective king, the eldest born of Queen Victoria, figures conspicuously in the case of Mordaunt vs. Mordaunt. The telegraph says little of this, but the next steamer will bring details, for the English press have no partiality for the heir apparent.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

FILTRATION OF RIVER WATERS FOR ST. LOUIS.—Mr. James P. Kirkwood, C. E., has made a report on the filtration of river waters for the supply of cities as practiced in Europe, and recommends to the Water Commissioners of the City of St. Louis, Mo., the erection of five filtering reservoirs, each 260 by 156 feet, leaving one out of use for the purpose of removing its accumulated sediment. The filter beds are to be formed as follows, commencing from the puddle bottom: Drain pipe, twelve inches in depth; broken stones, twenty-four inches in depth; gravel of nut size, twelve inches; gravel of pea size, twelve inches; coarse sand, twelve inches; fine sand, eighteen inches. About seventy-five imperial gallons of water per day will be filtered through each square foot of surface, and as the area of each filter is 37,440 square feet, it will yield 3,360,847 U. S. gallons in twenty-four hours. As the city will require about 12,000,000 U. S. gallons daily, the five such filters will be amply sufficient.

THE REFLECTING PYROMETER.—The *American Journal of Science and Arts*, after noticing a statement in Poggendorff's *Annalen* that Prof. J. Miller had made an application of Poggendorff's mirror arrangement to the measurement of the expansion of solids by heat, says: It is not a little remarkable that neither Prof. Miller nor the distinguished editor of the *Annalen* should be aware of the fact that the above mentioned instrument is not new either in principle or application. The reflecting pyrometer was invented in 1826 by Mr. Saxton, now of Washington, D. C., and used by him in adjusting the compensation of a pendulum. It is, however, first mentioned in print in Prof. Bache's reports on Weights and Measures for 1846 and 1848, and fully figured in the report for 1856. It is referred to as having been used to compare the measuring bars for the base lines, in the Coast Survey Report for 1847, and again more particularly in that for 1854, in which the base-measuring apparatus is described and figured.

NEW BLASTING POWDER.—Alfred Nobel, the engineer who first practically applied nitro-glycerine to blasting purposes, has recently taken out a patent in England for a new explosive compound. According to the inventor, a mixture of nitrate of potash, soda, baryta or lead, with resin, sugar, starch, or other bodies rich in carbon, cannot be employed for blasting except under strong pressure; but if moistened with a small quantity of nitro-glycerine, so that each grain is surrounded by a layer of it, the mass will become explosive under ordinary circumstances. Nobel gives the following proportions for his new blasting material: sixty-eight parts of nitrate of baryta, twelve parts of charcoal, if possible, such as contains some hydrogen, and twenty parts of nitro-glycerine; or, seventy parts nitrate of baryta, ten of resin, and twenty of nitro-glycerene. An addition of five to eight parts of sulphur enhances the effect, but diminishes the safety. It is set on fire by ordinary primers with fulminate of mercury.

THE SPEED OF BIRDS.—Spallanzi found that the swallow can fly at the rate of ninety-two miles an hour, and he computes the rapidity of the swift to be not less than 250 miles an hour. If it can move at this rate even for a short distance, the swift must be ranked as the swiftest of birds. The common crow can make about twenty-five miles, the eider duck ninety miles, the eagle 140 miles, the hawk and many other birds 150 miles per hour. The flight of migratory birds does not probably exceed fifty miles within the hour. A falcon belonging to Henry IV. of France escaped from Fontainebleau and was found at Malta, having made at least 1,350 miles within twenty-four hours. Sir John Ross, on the 6th of October, 1850, dispatched from Assistance Bay two young carrier pigeons, and on October 13 one of them reached its dovecote in Ayrshire, Scotland. The direct distance being about 2,000 miles, the speed was comparatively slow. Birds whose flights have excited astonishment have been in most instances assisted by aerial currents moving in the same direction.

THE *Somerset Standard*, which is taking rank among the best of our country exchanges, warmly applauds the act of Gov. Geary in vetoing the Philadelphia police bill. It says: "The veto message gives us increased confidence in Gov. Geary. Philadelphia needs a better police system, and here was a bill making a change supported by almost the entire party. A tremendous pressure was brought to bear upon the Governor, but he stood firm, and the act will do more to immortalize him than even his military exploits. When his daring deeds of valor at Lookout Mountain will be forgotten, his veto message of the Metropolitan police bill will be remembered by a grateful people."

THE STEEL QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The British steel makers and importers having been fairly driven from the field of controversy by the exposure of their fraudulent practices in evading the proper duties upon steel, have called to their assistance the free trade paper published in Boston, known as the *Reform League*. This new assailant of our young but vigorous American industry, writes much better than either of his employers, and would no doubt write still better, if he was more accurately informed in regard to the details of his subject.

There is some fairness in our new antagonist, however. He avoids the whole question of fraudulent importation, but exhumes the memorial of the American steel-makers to Congress in 1860, which he publishes in full, with comments of his own, covering four entire pages of his paper. He even goes so far as to admit that "*some qualities of American steel, we have no doubt, are excellent. In others they are inferior to the English make. Were it not so, they would have the whole trade.*"

We might afford to let our memorial and its commentary go to the readers of the *Reform League* without notice on our part, but for some gross errors of fact, which the editor has fallen into, and which his friends, the English steel makers had not the wit or the fairness to correct. We will do it for them, so that the advocate of the English steel interest may better understand the cause of his clients. He charges that the American steel makers are waging a desperate war upon the public welfare, and seeking to secure a monopoly of this article of prime necessity. On the contrary, we are at war with a bloated monopoly—a foreign monopoly, rich and unscrupulous, which has fought against the introduction of the steel manufacture into this country in all possible ways, and has not hesitated to resort to the most dishonest expedients to thwart the purposes of our Government in encouraging the production of American steel from native iron. The exorbitant duty of which they complain, has resulted in the establishment of an American competition, which has given to the consumers cheaper steel, both foreign and domestic, than they have ever obtained before, even under the old free trade tariff of twelve per cent. *ad valorem*. We affirm that best cast steel, both English and American, is *now sold* in all our principal markets three cents per pound lower in gold than it was sold before the war, when the duty was at the lowest point ever known since cast steel was first imported from England. How then can our antagonists, the English steel makers, and their allies, certain illiberal manufacturers of steel goods who don't appear to understand their own interests, dare to reproach us with oppressing the American consumer of steel? No greater boon could be destowed upon this latter class, than has resulted from the successful introduction of the steel manufacture into the United States; and no greater misfortune could be inflicted upon the country, and upon the producers of steel goods, than the destruction of an interest, already twice as great as that of imported steel.

To show the magnitude of the oppression under which these unhappy foreign manufacturers and their domestic allies labor, a few figures extracted from the official returns of our custom houses may not be out of place.

There was imported into the United States during the year 1868, of all kinds of steel, except steel wire, 30,077,025 pounds, or a little over 15,000 tons, the invoiced value of which was $1,961,824 64, paying a duty of $775,215 65—showing that the whole average cost per invoice was 6 52-100 cents per pound, and the duty just 2 57-100 cents per pound, or about 39½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

It therefore appears that nothwithstanding the shameful undervaluations, by which the whole importation of steel in 1868 was brought into the country, at a gold valuation of 6 52-100 cents per pound, thus increasing the percentage of duty, it stood at 39½ per cent. *ad valorem*; while Mr. D. A. Wells's late report to Congress shows the average duties on all dutiable imports to be 47⅓ per cent. Steel then was imported at 8 per cent. less than the average rate and at 5½ per cent. less duty than edge tools and steel goods generally. What degree of respect is due to the remonstrances of manufacturers of steel goods, who while enjoying a protection of 45 per cent. and pleading for more, upon the products of their own labor, refuse to concede a duty of 39½ per cent. on steel, which requires as much labor and more skill and science in its production than the mere mechanical appliances employed by themselves?

The *Reform League* cannot understand why it is that if "the manufacture of steel in this country became an *assured success* as early as 1859," it should need protection now. It is for the very reason of its assured success in *quality*, that our Government is asked to foster and encourage an industry of such vast importance to secure our perfect indendence of all the world for an article of such prime necessity for the national defense in time of war. Nor can the "*Reform League*" comprehend how it was that the domestic makers disdained to take advantage of the high gold premium during the war. Yet the fact is patent, that when British cast steel was held at 45 cents per pound, the American article was current in our markets at 32 cents per pound; not because of inferior quality, but because we could afford it. We most emphatically deny that the price of American cast steel is *uniformly* 2½ to 3 cents per pound less than the English, of same quality. The latter has been offered for some time past at 13½ cents per pound, gold, or about 16¾ cents currency, and American at about 16 cents per pound, currency.

We are not asking for an increase of duty on imported steel; but we are pleading with Congress to enforce the law, and to adjust the duties at a specific rate, that will prevent effectually the fraudulent practices proven upon our foreign competitors. The new rate of duty recommended by the Committee of Ways and Means, viz: 3¾ cents per pound on all steel, is in lieu of 2¼, 3 and 3½ cents per pound, and 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on the highest rate. By this arrangement the duty on common steel is increased 1 cent, on medium ¼ cent, and *reduced* on the best qualities 1½ cents per pound. So the average rate will be about the same as at present. And now as to our *sworn* evidence, that in 1865 best American cast steel cost to make it 19 1-12 cents per pound. Is there anything remarkable in this, when the Internal Revenue tax was equal to 2½ cents per pound, and the cost of materials, fuel and labor enormously high, and enhanced by the premium on gold in that year ranging from 45 to 134½ per cent.?

We have never claimed, and we challenge the proof that we have at any time professed to sell best cast steel at 10 or 11 cents per pound, and especially at the time its sworn cost to us was 19⅛c per pound. Such an intimation, so utterly unsupported by evidence, is unworthy the slightest respect, and it is not surprising that the cause which requires to be sustained by misrepresentations like this, should incur the suspicion of fraud in its dealings with the American Custom Houses.

For the benefit of the Boston editor and his employers, we give a single instance of an attempt at the fraudulent entry of steel in Boston. A large lot of shovel steel was entered for duty as common steel at the lowest rate, but the honest appraiser, suspecting that the quality was better than represented by the invoice, sent for an expert to examine it. Upon trial it was found to be a fine quality of cast steel, and the entry was rejected, and the duties levied in accordance with its true value; and moreover the duty assessed was paid without a question the importer no doubt being glad to escape the seizure and confiscation of his property. For particulars inquire at the Boston Custom House.

One word now as to the Pittsburgh steel makers, who are described as "the most remarkable people in the world, starting business in shanties, which rapidly grow into imposing structures of brick and mortar, filled with busy and cheerful workmen all employed at an *immense loss*." The worthy editor of the *Reform League* will never get right if he goes on in this reckless and blundering way. Does he know where Pittsburgh is, and what sort of people live there? Let me inform him that Pittsburgh is situated at the head of the navigation of the Mississippi Valley, in the midst of great fields of coal and iron, and hard by the celebrated Petroleum Center of the world; that it is the Birmingham of America, and filled with a busy and thrifty population; that it will bear comparison with the Hub itself for solid and substantial wealth; and that its manufacturing enterprises are not commenced in shanties, but are started with ample capital and directed by experienced and clear headed men, who are contented with small profits, but who do not profess to do business at a loss. As long ago as 1845 our city was visited by a fire, which in a few hours destroyed no less than five millions of property. Not a single failure followed this fearful calamity. Is there another community in the country where the same result could occur?

And as to the manufacture of cast steel in this country, Pittsburgh has the honor of achieving the first *assured success*, and is now manufacturing and selling to all parts of the United States more steel than the entire importation into the United States, all of which has been accomplished in less than twelve years. This is our answer to the fancy sketch of the *Reform League*. Their picture is a vile caricature, and not the work of a true artist.

Mr. Editor, I would gladly quote at length from the "*Reform League*" but I dare not trespass so far upon your space. Many of its statements will surprise the steel consumers as much as the steel makers. For instance, it says: "One maker will excel for one use, and another for another; that for certain kinds of tools and machinery the American consumer of steel will not have the domestic article at any price; that a consumer here does not buy English steel indiscriminately, but buys of one maker for one kind of work and another for another, &c," all of which we pronouce to be sheer nonsense. The fact is, all the steel makers both English and American, claim to make the various kinds of steel equally well, except, perhaps, in heavy castings of steel, which are confined to those who are prepared for the business. A few old fogy manufacturers still adhere to English steel of some particular brand, not because it is really any better, but from prejudice or the force of habit. A difference in quality exists as much in foreign as in domestic steel, but it is the price in most cases that determines the purchase, notwithstanding the empty boast of superiority, by our English competitors.

The changes are rung on the term *raw steel*; and that in New England $9,915,000 are invested, and 11,415 men consume in work 6,539 tons annually. Everything these men make is *raw* in the hands of the next consumer, if steel is raw. You might as well talk of *raw* cloth, or yarn, or paper, or anything else. There is no such thing as *raw steel*. It is a misnomer and is only used for selfish and interested ends. It is not true that we seek to retain the duty to enlarge our profits. It is to protect labor, to enable us to give fair wages to our workmen. The whole subject is in a nut shell. It is a question of protection to home industry. Without that there can be no national prosperity, and where that is the case there can be no individual success, of a permanent character, in any of the industrial employments of the people. English steel makers and their allies, the free traders, will not, of course, appreciate our view of the subject; but notwithstanding all their professions of love for the people and their interests, we have an abiding faith in the good sense of Congress, that it will not consent to strike down this important American industry in the dawn of its existence, while the young Hercules, yet in his cradle, is in the very act of strangling the serpent of foreign competition, whose foul breath has poisoned the atmosphere of our Custom Houses, and would delude the people with the captivating cry of Free Trade, into a false and fatal security.

AMERICAN STEEL MANUFACTURER.

UTAH advices agree that the Mormons are becoming alarmed at the prospect of having the present, and even more stringent, federal laws enforced, Brigham Young, with certain followers, it is rumored, are going down below the Rio Colorado soon on an exploring expedition. Some say it is his final exodus from the country—that he has been quietly preparing for it a year or so, deeding houses and property to such of his concubines as he is going to abandon—that he will doom certain apostles and Gentiles to the knife before he goes, the sentence not to be executed, however, until he gets a good way off, so that the blood can in nowise attach to his skirts; that he will install Cannon there as Chief Devil, set up "The Kingdom of God" anew in some sweet dell of Arizona, gathering such of the faithful as will unto it, destroying of course what they can't carry away, appoint his son Brigham to succeed him as President, his sons John and Joseph to be young Brig's Councilors, and then give up the ghost, submitting only to death, the self-willed little autocrat! This view of the future is questioned, however; and probably the only thing that can be said for a certainty is that the 'Saints,' especially the leading ones, begin to understand that they are actually getting into hot water.

THE strong minded who just now are "going for "the ballot, are having a lively time in New York. Only a few days ago a little incident occurred showing this peculiar and unwomanly zeal. A petite lady, though big in spirit, delivered a lecture on Charlotte Bronte, in an up-town hall, before a critical audience. She had read her paper before in the presence of a company including some of the most prominent woman-suffrage advocates, and had scandalized the latter by declaring, in a mild way, against their movement, and proclaiming, in a burst of real eloquence, that "here was a "woman who had nobly achieved success with-"out the ballot." This last sentence was too much; and when she had concluded, a bevy of the strongest-minded waited upon her, and asked that she would erase the obnoxious words. The lady, although astonished at their peculiar earnestness, quickly refused to unsay what she had said, or to keep unsaid what she desired to say from the platform. And thus the signal for war was given. The lady's new foes attended the lecture in force, and undertook to hiss her down when she came to the obnoxious passage, but failed, her friends, who understood the game, being present in force and drowned the hisses in applause.

OHIO and Kentucky had a hearty reunion on Saturday afternoon and evening last on the visit of the Kentucky Legislature to Cincinnati. A visit to George H. Pendleton and a banquet at the Burnet House, were the prominent incidents of the afternoon and evening. Catawba flowed like water, and there was much pleasant talk of old times and the future, omitting all reference to the late "unpleasantness," illustrated in Ohio by that bold Kentucky raider, Morgan. At the banquet speeches equal to the occasion were made by Mr. Pendleton, Governor Hayes and Judge Storer, on behalf of the north side of the river, and by prominent Kentuckians in response. Governor Hayes admitted in his speech he had heard Yankee Doodle and Dixie both at once before, but never under such pleasant circumstances.

WITHIN the last two months six hundred thousand dollars worth of books, good, bad and indifferent, have been imported from Europe; and this is why book-publishing here is so wretchedly dull, say many of the book people. Some of the New York trade would like to see this stopped; but how to prevent it is the question. The attention of the trade just now is directed fully as much at Congress as at book making. The proposal to abolish the present tariff of twenty-five per cent. on the face of the invoice, and put in its place twenty-five cents a pound weight is extensively discussed; and the small importers, to whose injury this would work, seriously talk of sending a delegate to Washington to try and "influence" Congress, and keep the proposition from becoming law.

AS Spring approaches, the passenger lists by the European steamers exhibit a marked increase. The Ville de Paris, for Havre, Saturday, has about one hundred and fifty, and the City of Baltimore, for Liverpool, a good many above the usual average. All the steamer agencies say they expect the travel both ways the coming summer will be greater than ever, and they are making their arrangements accordingly.

The extraordinary rapidity with which the late Russian loan was taken up in Europe—some $300,000,000 being offered in excess of the amount required—testifies less, probably, to ultra-confidence in Russian institutions than to the prodigiousness of the hoard amongst the investing class in the principal countries.

IT is estimated that the number of miles of track embraced in the Pennsylvania Consolidation is 2,700, and that the value of the property is $160,000,000. The New York Central or Vanderbilt combination is at present represented by nine hundred and seventy-four miles of track, and about $125,000,000 of paper securities. Should Commodore Vanderbilt, however, be able to effect a perpetual lease or arrangement with the Western roads, which are now working in harmony with his interests, he will have the control of nearly five thousand miles of track, and more than $300,000,000 of capital. The Erie combination controls 1,200 miles of track; and nominally represents some $200,000,000 of stock and indebtedness. Last year the Union Pacific claimed to represent over $90,000,000, and the Pacific Central over $75,000,000 of assets, while each, says Mr. Adams, "kept a mysterious unsubscribed stock capital of over $90,000,000 in the background against future contingencies." Thirty years ago there was no corporation in this country of any kind but political, which controlled more than five millions of capital, while that of the largest railroad company was reported at $3,379,225, and the largest gross income of any such company at $427,286. Ten years later, in 1849, the capital of no company exceeded ten millions, but in 1859 the construction account of one was reported at thirty-five millions and the period of rapid growth had just commenced.

MADAME GEORGE SAND is writing another new tale in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, called "Malgretout." She has also reappeared in her political character, which, in its way, is a significant sign of times. Her letter to Victor Hugo respecting the revival of her Lucrece Borgia, which had not been played for thirty-seven years, reminds us that her youth is gone, but it also recalls her political activity in 1848. On the first night of the revival of the play, a fortnight ago, at the Porte Saint Martin Theater, all the principal democrats, including M. Rochefort, were present. The house was crowded, and every allusion that could be construed into an insult to the Emperor, the Empress, or the Pope, was loudly applauded. When "Gennaro" spoke of his sword "as faithful and honest as that of an Emperor," there was a loud burst of laughter. Then came the famous scene between the "Duc d'Est" and "Lucrece," in which occur such words as these, "The oath of a King is sacred;" "Those words are good to tell the people, but between you and me, Monsigneur, we know what such language means." And each time that the word "oath" recurred, which it does very frequently, the audience marked it with shouts and applause. The entire house also rose transported with excitement at the lines: "So that on seeing them all clothed in red—galley-slaves and cardinals—one is tempted to ask whether the galley-slaves are not the cardinals and the cardinals the slaves."

A Washington correspondent describes a well-known lady at the seat of government as follows: Mrs. Sprague has a bright intellect and a good deal of diplomatic capacity. She is a devoted daughter and a careful wife. A story is told of her at a state dinner at the White House, in the early part of Mr. Johnson's administration, which shows her disposition to exercise a wholesome influence over the husband of whom she never appeared proud. Senator Sprague's seat at this dinner was between Mrs. Stover and Mrs. Dixon. His wife's was on the same side of the table, a few seats beyond. At that time Mr. Sprague was not by any means a temperate man, and he partook so freely of wine that one of his neighbors, seeing him stretch out his hand to replenish his glass once more, said gently, "I would not take more if I were you;" while the other said, "There are a pair of bright eyes looking at you." "D—— them!" exclaimed the excited man, "they can't see me!" and refilled his glass as he spoke. But instantly the owner of the bright eyes in question, radiant in pink, satin, point lace and diamonds, leaned forward, and fixing the keen eyes steadily on her husband, said earnestly, "Yes, they can see you, and they are heartily ashamed of you."

ADVICES from Sheffield, England, state that the Bessemer steel trade is dull, not so much from lack of orders as from the early prospect of the reduction of the royalties and the still unsettled dispute with the American Customs authorities. A better business is looked for after the first of the coming month. The *Iron Trade Circular* says: "The American difficulty has entered upon a new phase which may result in its settlement." We are not informed as to the exact status of the "steel difficulty" alluded to, but hear that a special agent of the Treasury Department has arrived at Sheffield to institute a further examination. In this connection we will say that two lots of No. 26 pen sheet steel have been imported at Philadelphia at an invoice price of 45s per ton. Although the invoice was not accompanied with the Consular certificate, it has been passed at this ridiculously low price by the local Appraiser here. We will thoroughly investigate the transaction.

THE Chicago *Journal* asserts that one of the cardinal crimes of Utah is *incest*. The general public has no idea of its prevalence. Polygamy in its least objectionable form is revolting to the moral sense of mankind, and destructive of the better features of domestic life; but when with it comes this other crime named, there is nothing of domestic sacredness left—absolutely nothing. It is no unusual thing for nieces, and even sisters and daughters, to be "sealed" to uncles, brothers and fathers. It makes one's heart sick to contemplate the prevalence of this crime. It is now an integral part of Mormonism. The extent and appalling evils of this crime are well shown by the statistics of mortality among the children in Mormon families. The climate of Utah is, as all know, pre-eminently salubrious. Old and young find it the paradise of health; yet eighty per cent. of the children die! This is a worse record than the worst slums of our cities would make.

A WRITER who has had considerable experience on our railroads, suggests that in sleeping cars there should be a separate toilet for the ladies, and that there should be a stewardess for the car particularly appropriated to them, as well as a steward. It is not nice for ladies to be obliged to perform their toilet under the eyes and against the elbows of strange men, however considerate the latter are, as they were in our experience. Where perfection has been so nearly reached, it is a pity not to go a step further and secure it. It may be said that those who are fastidious can take a drawing room. But drawing rooms are not always to be had, and moreover it is an additional expense, while the expense of the sleeping car is already sufficient to warrant a comfort which, it may be said, decency requires.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Country About Tullahoma—Western Men Pouring In—Abundance of Timber, Minerals and Productive Soil—Machines Wanted, etc.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., February 18, 1870.

Your readers overwhelm me with letters. Northern men are pouring in here in an increasing stream. They but seldom return without purchasing; or, at least, with the intention of returning. Land is so cheap, and of such great variety; timber so abundant; railroad facilities equal to those of any country in Pennsylvania, with few exceptions; the best markets West of the Allegheny; the best water, the best fruit, and best whisky and apple jack; the highest location East of the Rocky Mountains; minerals abundant, gypsum lying along the road; limestone abundant and convenient. What

DELIGHTFUL WEATHER

We enjoyed the past three weeks! Here is paradise in spring, autumn and summer. In the two former seasons the days are longer than with you; in summer shorter, and then the cool nights are delicious. Yes, we do plough all winter; make rails, repair fences, build stables, pens, etc.; clean, ditch,—in fact, all kinds of hard work are done in the winter. Every improved farm within three miles of town, save three or four, are in the hands of Yankees, mostly from Western Pennsylvania.

MECHANICS WANTED.

Oh, we want a foundry and machine shop of all things. Cubbison, of New Castle, is coming with machinery for a steam grist mill. There is a fortune for any one who will bring a portable saw mill. I will engage to keep one running myself three months, and here are thousands of acres waiting of poplar, walnut, chestnut and oak. We want carpenters, cabinet makers, blacksmiths, brick makers and some more good farmers.

INCREASING VALUE OF LANDS.

Lands have doubled the past year. I would not take the best farm west of the Mississippi, with the fickle climate, malarious air, long winters, and nothing for your farm products, as must certainly be the case there—I would not take one gratis and live there the next ten years. Take the map and look at this location: see how the waters run, the distance from the Atlantic and the gulf coast; the great cotton region, within seventy five miles, affording an ever-increasing market for live stock, lumber, breadstuffs, and our abundant minerals.

HOW THE NATIVES EXISTED.

The native farmers never worked more than three months in the year and had plenty. They run the bull-tongue through the fields, planted the corn, and when it was up they "*busted up* the middles." Or they sowed rye in the corn fields; or they "brushed in" oats in March; that's all. Hogs raise themselves; they feed them corn about three weeks in December. But hear a native talk. "He knows it all!" He'll hunt water with peach limbs; say grace at the table, and lie like the Devil immediately after; he is a Union man before you; to a rebel he is a rebel; his ideas are those of fifty years ago. Of course I'm not talking about the educated and refined, the better class of society, they are excellent in every respect.

Of living: A friend of mine from Washington, Pa., who has a wife, (and babe of course) they will come here, told me his family expenses for provisions are eighty cents per week.

W. P. BARNITZ.

TAX ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

A Subject for Legislation.

The abolition of the State tax on real estate was a very popular measure; but, owing to the wretched system of making assessments on personal property, it affords no actual relief to the owners of real estate. All personal property in this Commonwealth is liable to a tax of three mills for State purposes, and if properly assessed it would yield a revenue largely in excess of the amount required. Moneys at interest, all kinds of stocks (excepting bank stocks), carriages, horses, cows, gold and silver watches, furniture in excess of three hundred dollars in value, etc., are assessable; but of the many millions of dollar's worth of this species of property in the county, only $1,989,2888 are returned last year for taxation, yielding only about $7,000. The amount called for by the State Revenue Board, from this county, was $47,753, so that the deficit in the personal tax exceeds $40,000. To make up the deficiency, an additional levy of two mills *on real estate* was necessary, and will be collected this year. This is the way in which real estate is exempted from taxation for state purposes! As there is not the slightest prospect that the personal property of the country will be assessed at anything like its actual value, unless our tax laws are raised by the Legislature, the State tax on real estate might just as well be restored. It is so in fact, and so far as the tax payers are concerned the "abolition" is a mere sham.

Allegheny county, with all its wealth, returns a fraction over *one and a half millions* in personal property, while the city of Cincinnati alone returns *one hundred and fifty-three millions* of this species of property. The real and personal valuation of the city of Cleveland is *eighty millions*, while the total valuation of Allegheny county is but a little over *forty-one millions!* Here we have a city, with a population largely below that of Pittsburgh, showing a valuation almost double that of the entire county of Allegheny—including our two cities and wealthy neighboring boroughs! All this would make little difference, perhaps, were it not for the gross inequalities in our system of making assessments. The provisions of our tax laws are utterly ignored by assessors, and assessments are made almost at random. Men wealthy in personal property escape taxation altogether, while the owner of a small dwelling, or a few acres of land, is heavily taxed. As a general rule, the more property a man owns in this county, the less in proportion are his taxes, as the assessors have a "lumping" system which operates largely in favor of the wealthy. As to the assessments on personal property, the return of seven thousand dollars revenue for the whole county shows the system a fraud and a humbug. For instance, every gold watch is liable to a tax of one dollar, and every silver watch to a tax of fifty cents. If this tax alone were collected, it would yield a greater revenue than the entire receipts from personal property last year! The United States Assessors found over ten thousand watches in Allegheny county, while the county assessors returned, perhaps, not as many hundreds. Some of the ward assessors do not return a single watch. The same gross negligence is manifested in assessing furniture in excess of three hundred dollars' worth. There is scarcely a man in the county, if these returns are to be believed, who has furniture worth more than three hundred dollars! Some of the assessors, to overcome the difficulty presented by pianos, in estimating the value of household articles, conveniently decide that a piano is not furniture. All kinds of absurd and ridiculous excuses are made to evade a proper discharge of duty, and the consequences is that millions of dollars worth of property either escape taxation altogether, or are but partially taxed, while an undue burden is imposed upon real estate. The great bulk of the personal tax is collected from farmers, and comes from moneys at interest, horses, cows, etc., while under a proper assessment the stocks, carriages, furniture, watches, etc., owned in the cities and boroughs, should yield by far the greater amount.

Why a great State like Pennsylvania should cling to such a miserable system, thereby inflicting unequal and unjust burdens upon so many of her citizens, can scarcely be accounted for. If there were no better plan, the people might be excused for patiently bearing with the evil; but with the example of Ohio before them, where all property is assessed according to its true money value, and where no one tax-payer has any advantage over another, the wonder is that our Legislature has not been overwhelmed with petitions for a change in the law. The system of compelling every man to make his own return, under oath, is the most efficient ond equitable, and cannot be adopted a day too soon in the State.

A STATE dinner at the White House is touched off by a correspondent as follows: The decorations of the table were very beautiful; a bouquet of choice flowers stood at each plate; at each end of the table were baskets of flowers; four gilt vases stood at each corner full of the rarest exotics. The flower known as "Bird of Paridise," was seen in these. The horizontal mirror which always adds so much to the brilliancy of the state dinner-table, occupied its usual place in the center, and reached almost from end to end. Near each extremity of this mirror, triumphal arches formed of flowers and evergreens were arranged. The gilt female figures rising from the handsomely ornamented gilt frame of the mirror, supported flowers and bon-bons. It intervals on its surface stood bouquets.

THE *Gaulois* states that, so far from the difficulty between the Khedive and the Sultan being at an end, the former is now collecting an army of 40,000 men on the Egyptian side of the Suez Canal. On the other hand the Grand Vizier is preparing to encounter him with 25,000 indifferent troops, wholly unprovided with modern arms. The supplies for the Egyptian army are drawn from Austria. A recent viceregal order prohibits the use of the Turkish language in Egyptian councils, and another relieves from their functions all members of the Egyptian administration who are Turks by birth, or who, by any other title, belong to the Suzerain.

A GERMAN couple recently went to spend some time in Rome. During their residence there the husband died and was buried in the Protestant cemetery. His widow set up a memorial stone, and caused to be inscribed on it the simple words commonly used by Germans, "Here rests in God," &c. This came to the ears of the authorities, and great was their indignation that any one should have the audacity to suppose that a Protestant could be said to "rest in God." In spite of the protest of the German community, therefore, the offending stone was actually removed from the grave!

THE New York *Nation*, usually so accurate and fastidious in the use of language as to be a model for youthful writers, speaks editorially this week of Congress "*donating* millions" to railroads, and thinks there were people who paid off in paper during the war debts contracted in gold, and "saved forty, fifty, or a *hundred* per cent. in the process." Mr. Micawber's I. O. U.'s made about such a saving as this; but we believe the greenback was never quite worthless. The *Nation* also has "When the time comes, if it is *going to come*,"—and otherwise shows that it is not quite infallible in matters of literary elegance, any more than the hastily made up daily papers.

THE Pope appears to be in advance of the pending decision of the Council upon the question of Pontificial infallibility. According to the *Tablet* His Holiness has, within the last few days, approved and enriched with indulgences a prayer for the Greek schismatics, wherein the following words are worthy of note: "O Mary Immaculate Virgin, we beseech thee to be pleased to entreat the Divine Spirit in favor of our erring brethren, that enlightened by his quickening grace, they may return to the Catholic Church, *under the infallible authority of its chief Pastor, the Roman Pontiff.*"

GRACE GREENWOOD tells a good story of the effect once produced by the eloquence of Senator Nye. Biblically backed, "fervent and effectual," by telling texts. Though what is vulgarly called a stump speech, it had so much the character of pulpit oratory, that one auditor, at least, was profoundly affected. A nice, susceptible old lady, wiping the tears from her eyes, said, addressing some callous politicians about her: "I don't know what *you* may think, but I believe that man knows something about vital piety."

[The story is good but old, it having been current in Nye's country district twenty years ago.]

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT holds *seven millions* of the bonds of the Harlem Railroad. His receipts from the milk trade on this road pay the interest every year on these bonds. The gross receipts from each milk train per day is $3,000, the tariff being five cents per gallon.

AT a special election held at Minneapolis, on Tuesday, to vote upon the question of giving $250,000 bonus to the Minnesota Western Railroad, the bonus was carried by a majority of 474, the number of votes cast being 1,185.

WASHINGTON.

A GREAT DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25, 1870.

The Whittemore Case.

The scene in the House wing of the Capitol to-day was not unlike that of two years ago, when the articles of impeachment were presented against Andrew Johnson, and vividly recalled those days of crowded galleries, struggling lobbies, eager excitement and nervous hurrying to and fro. To-day, as then, General Butler made himself one of the foremost figures in the drama. Then he appeared as one of the prosecutors; to-day as attorney for the defense. Then he had the House as his support. But to-day he was in a small minority, and amused himself with an exhibition of small spleen against the newspapers and their correspondents, harmless as it was characteristic. Everybody in town knew it would be a great day in the House, and it seems that nearly everybody resolved to see what was done and hear what was said. The galleries were packed an hour before the time fixed for calling up Whittemore's case. The great event of bringing a colored man into the Senate dwindled into a small affair beside the chance of seeing a white man turned out of the House, and Revels, who, under other circumstances, would have been the objective point of two or three thousand sharp eyes, had scarcely a corporal's guard in the Senate galleries to hear the debate on the question of his admission. All the morning the tide of human beings flowed towards the House, and up its broad stairways, and when the eventful hour came every foot of available space in all the galleries held its occupant, while thousands of excited and disappointed men and women struggled at the doors, crowded through the halls and paced disconsolately in the rotunda. The floor of the House was filled with privileged persons, Senators, foreign Ministers, attaches of legations, governors of States and Senators, members of the Cabinet, heads of bureaus, officers of the army and navy, judges and marshals, and hundreds of private citizens admitted through favor or importunity. The door opening into the Chamber was ajar, and ladies crowded the cloak rooms, the barber shops, postoffice and other surrounding rooms, and ere the day ended, they had possession of the lounges and rear seats on the floor, winding up the winter social excitements just before Lent with a day such as the House has not had since the Presidential vote was counted.

Opening Proceedings.

The day opened with General Banks's touching announcement of Burlingame's death, the swearing in of four members from reconstructed Mississippi, and an hour's debate on the attractive Mormon question. Then Mr. Dawes had the floor for half an hour with his appropriation bill, which members so persistently debate line by line, and item by item, and at two o'clock General Logan, with set lips and strong air of business, called up the Whittemore report. That individual was not in his seat, and had not been there since the adjournment of Monday. Persons had been asking all morning to have him pointed out, but his vacant chair was all that could be shown. He must have been near at hand, however, for he appeared within a minute or two after Logan rose, dejected in manner, and with his hands full of papers. He looked up to find all eyes in the galleries searching him out, then sat down and remained there quietly till the proceedings of the day closed.

Points of Order Raised.

The first hour was chiefly occupied by points of order, members making them and the Speaker ruling on them in his usual rapid and incisive fashion, catching each at the instant it was raised, and giving his answers without pause or hesitation. It was nervous work, and required quick thinking, but he so acquitted himself that no one appealed. Gen. Butler, of course, took a thrust at him, snapping out he would not argue the point as the Speaker could always have the last word. Messrs. Poland, of Vermont; Butler, of Massachusetts; Jenckes, of Rhode Island; Davis, of New York; Schenck, of Ohio; Platt, of Virginia; Farnsworth, of Illinois, and finally meddlesome little the Hamilton Ward, of New York, were the members who had the points of order, either direct or indirect. They were of five classes, viz: that Whittemore had a right to be heard by counsel; that he had a right to speak for himself, or by his friends, at such length as he pleased; that the rules of the House were not applicable to these proceedings; that his defense must be submitted by himself in person; that he was entitled to an immediate vote, without argument, on his application by affidavit for a postponement of the case. The Speaker ruled that the question of delay could be argued; that no one could take the floor from Gen. Logan; that the rules of the House must govern; that the members were in a parliamentary body and not in court; that Whittemore could not directly be heard by counsel, but might give his time to some one else if he pleased, and that the rules allowed him but one hour, though the House might, if it chose, suspend or set aside the rules by consent.

Judge Poland showed a good deal of pertinacity in his effort to get delay, and at one time used language of such a character that Gen. Logan retorted he had the same rights on the floor as any other member, and would neither be put down nor intimidated, by Poland or any one else. Mr. Butler's course throughout his hour was such as it usually is in a stormy time, when he cannot have things to his own notion, and this remark will probably make his bearing apparent to even the dullest reader and render any characterization of it unnecessary.

Whittemore's Affidavit and Butler's Defense.

The end of the struggle was that Whittemore was allowed to have his affidavit read, and to give Gen. Butler the time to which he would have been entitled.

The affidavit asked delay for three causes, viz. That he might call new witnesses; that he might cross examine the old witnesses, and that he might attempt to show an effort to black mail him. It was noticeable that he does not pretend to deny the sale of both cadetships, and only sets up that he ought not to be punished for the reason that he used the money he received in his district and not for his own direct benefit. General Butler was adroit and vigorous in his speech, but it didn't help Whittemore's case. He sneered at the newspapers, and whissingly shouted that "they are a vile rabble," and not having worked off his ill nature in that declaration he vehemently announced to the House and country, "If there is one thing on earth to which I am superior, it is the newspapers." Having thus modestly blowed his own horn, he went on with his speech to the edification of the galleries and the humble reporters.

General Logan's Reply.

General Logan spoke nearly an hour in reply, tripping Butler on points of law, defending the Committee from his assaults, and showing that the day has gone by in which Butler can ride rougheshod over everybody in the House. The noticeable feature of Logan's argument was that he said he was willing to throw away all evidence in Whittemore's case, and rest the issue on his confession before the Committee and his affidavit, and he clearly called attention to the fact that the law was violated in selling the cadetship, and had nothing whatever to do with the question of how he used the money he received. He closed at half-past four, and at once called the previous question. On Mr. Poland's motion for postponement and further investigation, the Judge again tried to get the floor for his speech, but the House cut off further debate by ordering the previous question. Most persons understood that the vote on this point is generally in some sense a test on the main issue, and there was intense excitement throughout the chamber when the Speaker called on the members to stand and be counted. The count sustained the previous question by yeas, 108; nays, 25.

Whittemore knew what that meant as well as the galleries did. Then there was the long monotonous call of the yeas and nays, one by one, from Arnell to Woodward, and in the pause of a breath, while everybody waited in flushed intentness, the Speaker announced that the House by a vote of 155 to 29 had refused to accept the motion for delay.

Whittemore Asks Time for a Hearing.

The order for the previous question on the resolution of expulsion was swiftly carried by 105 to 22, and all eyes quickly turned to Whittemore, who slowly and tremblingly rose in his place, asked a hearing, and requested the House to adjourn and allow him till to-morrow noon for preparation. General Logan had shown a disposition all day to give him every favor possible, and of course could not deny this request. There was a brief delay, so that a full understanding might be had, and then the House unanimously adjourned, people commenting as they went out on the fact that Butler did not vote on any of the questions raised, and that all the members who are somewhat implicated in this cadet business voted for delay.

The Vote to Postpone.

Following are the members who, after Mr. Logan had twice stated to the House in his speech, Mr. Whittemore being present, that Whittemore did not deny and would not deny having been paid $500 for one cadetship and $1,400 for another, voted to postpone action on the matter: Arnell, Ayers, Banks, Bennett, Benton, Boles, Booker, Burk, Buckley, Burdett, Cake, Cessna, Churchill, Clarke, Coburn, Covode, Dockery, Dyer, Golladay, Hayes, Jenckes, Jones, N. C., Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Maynard, McCormick, Negley, Orth, Phelps, Platt, Poland, Root, Sargent, Sheldon, Taffe, Twitchell, Van Horn and Van Wyck.

A Trick by Whittemore.

There is a story in general circulation to-night that the delay asked by Whittemore was for the purpose of getting his resignation before the House, and thus trick that body out of its sentence. The story excites a good deal of indignation, as Gen. Logan allowed the case to go over without a vote after the previous question had been ordered, at the special request of Whittemore on the ground that he desired to say something further in self-defense.

Butler's Fling at the Newspapers.

The value of Butler's fling at the newspaper men in Washington is shown by the fact that no one whose news has been mentioned in any of the cases has any newspaper connection here.

Gen. Sypher's Case.

In spite of General Sypher's card denying that there is any evidence before the committee, direct or indirect, implicating him, Mr. Brooks testifies positively that he was referred to Sypher's brother by Sypher himself and the subsequent negotiations with Sypher's brother are not denied.

Four More Congressmen Implicated.

The committee examined three witnesses to-day, and four new names are said by the members of the committee to have been brought out in connection with the investigation.

Letter from Speaker Blaine on the Public Expenditures.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: In the confusion which has arisen in some of the public journals about estimates and appropriations and disbursements, the impression has been created that General Grant's administration has expended more money in the same time than its immediate predecessor. This is totally erroneous, as the balance-sheet, on a comparison of official figures, will clearly establish. The present administration has been in power nearly a year, and we can compare that period with the closing twelve months of President Johnson's administration. From March 1st, 1868, to March 1st, 1869, the total receipts into the Treasury were a little over three hundred and sixty-eight million dollars—I avoid fractions for the sake of perspicuity. Every dollar of this was expended, and the public debt for the same period increased about six million dollars, as appears from the official publications of the Treasury Department, thus showing a total expenditure for the year of three hundred and seventy-four million dollars, ($374,000,000.)

The total receipts in the Treasury for the first year of General Grant's administration, estimating for the few remaining days, will amount to three hundred and ninety-four million dollars, ($394,000,000.) Out of this sum total eighty millions have been applied to the payment of the public debt, thus leaving for the current expenditures of Government, including interest on the public debt, three hundred and fourteen million dollars, ($314,000,000,) or sixty millions less than was expended in the same time by President Johnson's administration. These figures are taken from official records, and their accuracy cannot be questioned.

It will be observed that the receipts were twenty-six millions ($26,000,000) more in General Grant's first year than in Mr. Johnson's last year. Over twenty million dollars of this must be credited to the internal revenue, which has been much more faithfully collected; for it will be noted that this large increase in amount has been derived from diminished and contracted sources of taxation, many of the taxes in force during a part of the year 1868–9 having been repealed before President Grant came into office. Whether regard, then, be had to the fidelity with which the revenue is collected, or the economy with which it is expended, the comparison for the past is undeniably and overwhelmingly in favor of the present administration.

For the future the fullest confidence may be indulged. The House of Representatives is vigorously seconding the efforts made by Mr. Dawes, the able and upright chairman of the Appropriation Committee, to curtail expenditure wherever it may be done, and I am very sure that for the ensuing year Secretary Boutwell will exhibit a financial record even more satisfactory to tax-payers than that of the year which is about to close.

Very truly, yours, J. G. BLAINE.

W. T. JOHNSON, Esq., Augusta, Maine.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Death of Hon. Anson Burlingame.

LONDON, February 23.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says: Anson Bulingame died at St. Petersburg this morning, of congestion of the lungs, after four days illness.

Convocation of Catholic Powers.

PARIS, February 23.—A dispatch from Vienna says that the Austrian Government, if the co-operation of Napoleon can be first secured, propose to convoke the Catholic powers, in order to oppose Papal pretensions.

Washington's Birthday at Vienna.

VIENNA, February 23d.—The birthday of Washington was splendidly celebrated in this city last evening. A banquet was given by Mr. Jay, the American Minister here. A great many celebrities were present, including Baron Von Beust, Prime Minister of Austria. Mr. Jay toasted the European sovereigns, and Von Beust replied in the English language. He said that close and undisturbed relations between the United States and Austria was a matter of congratulation, and union and freedom was the motto of both countries. Union alone promoted progress and freedom alone gave peace. In concluding he gave a sentiment "the memory of George Washington, a champion of freedom and peace."

Treaty Ratified.

LONDON, February 23.—The commercial treaty between Austria and Great Britain has been ratified by both Governments.

New Line of Steamships.

The contract for a new line of steamships from Sydney, New South Wales, to San Francisco, has been signed. The steamers will touch at Honolulu both ways.

Minister Washburne's Reception.

PARIS, February 23.—The reception given by Minister Washburne last night was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers, and was a brilliant affair.

Don Carlos of Spain Arrested.

Don Carlos, of Spain, while traveling through France with an Austrian passport under the name of the Marquis of Decantara, was arrested at Lyons by the civil authorities. He was reminded that he could reside only in the north of France, and if he violated that condition he must leave the country. The Prince then proceeded to Switzerland, accompanied by an escort as far as the frontier. Previous to his arrest he met the Duke of Modena at Lyons, and completed all his arrangements for going to Spain and raising another insurrection.

Demonstration of Workingmen.

MADRID, February 23.—A peaceful demonstration was made here to-day by the work people out of employment. Thousands of them gathered in front of the Ministry of Public Works and demanded work. A similar demonstration is announced for to-morrow.

Rebels Defeated.

LISBON, February 23.—The band of Miguelistas at Magadore have been defeated and dispersed by the troops, who took twenty-seven prisoners.

The Council.

ROME, February 23.—In the Ecumenical Council the discussion on the catechism has terminated. Seven Fathers delivered speeches, and the motions of six others were printed and distributed. The journals promulgate a Papal decree, the purpose of which is to hasten the discussions of the Council.

Parliament.

LONDON, February 23.—In the Commons to-day a life insurance company's bill was introduced and discussed. In the Lords the proceedings were unimportant.

The Mordaunt Divorce Case—Albert Edward on the Stand.

In the Mordaunt divorce case to-day, the Prince of Wales, some of whose letters to Lady Mordaunt have been published, was called to the witness stand. Lord Pinsance pointed out that no witness was to make to any question an answer which would admit that he had been guilty of adultery. The Prince testified that he had been acquainted with Lady Mordaunt previous to her marriage; had made her a wedding present. Before the marriage she visited the Princess at Marborough house; she had visited the theater in company with the Prince and Princess. He saw her often in 1866 and 1867. He had frequently met Sir Charles with Lady Mordaunt. In June, 1867, he met Sir Charles at a pigeon match, on which occasion Lady Mordaunt scored for both sides, and he spoke to her in the course of the match. The Prince admitted that he occasionally used hansom cabs. He solemnly asserted that there never had been any improper or criminal intercourse between himself and Lady Mordaunt. This declaration was received by the great crowd of spectators with cheers, which the court endeavored to repress, but which were renewed. The Bench expressed much loyal indignation at the publication by public journals of the letters of the Prince to Lady Mordaunt.

France to Prussia.

PARIS, February 23.—It is asserted that France has sent a note Berlin relative to the treaty of Pragu.

Another Fine.

The proprietor of *La Marseillaise* has been sentenced to imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 francs.

HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 23, 1870.

SENATE.

The Pleasant Valley Railway Supplement.

Mr. Connell called up the Senate supplement for the Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company, allowing an extension over the Hand street bridge, along Ohio, Sandusky, Lacock, Anderson and Liberty streets, to Pittsburgh. Messrs. Graham and Howard favored the bill, but it was defeated.

Bills Passed.

The following Senate bills were passed:

Incorporating the Western Pennsylvania Life Insurance Company.

Supplement for Allegheny County Trust Company.

Authorizing the District Attorney of Allegheny county to employ a special detective.

Increasing the salary of assistant Warden of the Allegheny county Prison, and enlarging the powers of inspectors.

The following House bills passed: Incorporating the Duquesne Greys, Pittsburgh.

Authorizing the increase of tax in Ormsby borough.

Authorizing an additional tax in Monongahela City.

Extending the Westmoreland county Mechanic lien law to Allegheny.

Extending the law exempting mortgages &c., from taxation to Venango county.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Graham—Supplement for Artizans' Savings Bank, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Rutan—Incorporating the Beaver Falls Water Company.

Mr. Connell—Providing that when a public holiday occurs on Sunday, it shall be kept on Monday.

The Ohio River Resolutions.

Mr. Graham called up the House amendments to the Ohio river obstruction resolutions, and moved the Senate concur. Agreed to.

New County Bill Postponed.

The House defeated Senator Lowry's new county bill by a vote of 69 to 25 in favor of Mr. Junkin's motion to postpone.

Bills Passed.

Mr. Brown called up his bill extending the general manufacturing law of 1863 to the transportation of oil in pipes in Venango, Forest, Armstrong Clarion, Butler and Beaver, being the free pipe bill sent here and approved by the Oil Producers' Association. Passed finally.

A bill from the Senate authorizing the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company to issue mortgage bonds was passed.

The bill extending the Mechanics Lien Law on leasehold estates in Venango to Armstrong, Clarion and Butler was passed.

Objected off the Calendar.

Mr. Niles objected off the act extending the charter of the Erie Canal Company and authorizing the Company to slack water the Ohio from Beaver to Pittsburgh.

THE EMMA DISASTER.

Statement of Captain Maratta—Seventy Lives Lost.

CAIRO, February 23.—Capt. Maratta has arrived from the Emma No. 3, and states positively that over seventy lives were lost. He adds to the list of lost the names of Mrs. Bowles and niece, of New Orleans, and Miss McNamee, of Chicago.

San Francisco is enjoying a grand musical festival, given in aid of the Mercantile Library Association. At the concert on Tuesday there were about fifteen hundred voices in the grand chorus, two hundred instruments, big drum, big organ, thirty anvils, electrical guns closing the grand anthem (America). The audience, wild with delight, rose to their feet cheering and waving handkerchiefs.

THE STATE FUNDS.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Discussion in Finance Committee—Mr. Billingfelt Calls for that Detailed Statement of the Vault Account—He Will Insist Upon it To-Day—Cashier Nicholson Volunteers a Statement—General Irwin to Take the Stand this Evening.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 23, 1870.

The Senate Finance Committee met this evening.

Mr. McIntyre wanted to know distinctly if Gen. Irwin had refused to appear.

Chairman Billingfelt received a dispatch from General Irwin, dated New Brighton, February 22d, as follows:

"Unavoidably delayed; will be there Thursday morning."

Mr. McIntire did not believe in further examining Mr. Mackey if General Irwin could not be heard.

Mr. Mackey was present, and said he was ready to testify again.

Mr. Billingfelt required that he should do that which he had thus far failed to do; that was to present a detailed statement of what the vault account consisted.

Mr. White had not understood Mr. Mackey as refusing to do so, but that he could not answer except from recollection of the gross amount. Mr. Nicholson, cashier for Mr. Mackey, begged leave to make a statement. He had been subpœnaed, was here, and willing to testify at any time. He had been cashier of the Treasury for eight years, and he knew more about this matter than perhaps any man in the commonwealth. He wanted to correct erroneous impressions as to the vault account. A great deal had been said about it which was not understood. Really no vault account had been kept during General Irwin's year.

Some discussion then took place as to the propriety of putting Nicholson on the stand but the proposition failed.

Mr. Billingfelt proposed subpœnaing the Bank officers with whom the public moneys were deposited.

Mr. Mackey said he could give and had given a great deal more in the way of bank accounts than his predecessor could or would.

Finally it was agreed to meet to-morrow evening to hear General Irwin, when Mr. Billingfelt will demand a detailed statement from Mr. Mackey as to what the vault account consisted of.

CUBA.

Statement from the Captain General—The Assassination of Greenwald Part of an Insurgent Plot to Embroil the Government with Foreign Powers—Consul Hall Notified that He was to be Murdered, &c., &c.

HAVANA, February 23.—The Captain General authorizes the following statement to be made in the official journal: Information has come into the hands of the government confirming the suspicions which have long been entertained. It is known that agents of La Barants, or Cubans, who are not fighting in the field but are in other ways working against Spain, have ordered their men to join the volunteer battalion here, and under cover of the uniform to perpetrate a series of assassinations on foreigners, with the object of embroiling the Government with foreign powers. The assassination of Greenwald was a part of the programme. The Government expects loyal volunteers to aid in exposing all traitors of this class.

Acting Consul General Hall received, two weeks ago, an anonymous letter warning him he was in danger of assassination. He notified the Captain General, and paid no further attention to it. The following day three natives of Havana, who were suspected of connection with the proposed assassination, left for New Orleans.

A battalion of firemen has gone to the Cinco Villas district to work on the fortifications.

The steamer Morro Castle arrived to-day from New York. She was run ashore on Ragged Key, where she remained twelve hours, and got her off by throwing the cargo overboard. She fired three guns and hoisted a signal of distress, but the steamer Frankfort, which was passing in plain sight, took no notice.

THE INDIANS.

Interesting Report from Gen. De Trobriand—No Further Trouble Anticipated in Montana.

CHICAGO, February 23.—A report from Gen. De Trobriand, who has been operating in conjunction with Col. Baker against the hostile Indians in Montana Territory, has been received at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters in this city, dated Fort Shaw, February 2. He had ordered that portion of his command who had operated successfully against the Piegans back to Fort Ellis. The Blackfeet proper are away in the British Possessions. The Bloods, terrified by the summary punishment of the Piegans, will carefully avoid giving offense to white inhabitants in future. The Piegans are completely cowed, as they never expected to be attacked so vigorously, and the blow is more telling for being so entirely unexpected. Their principal chief, Big Legs, is anxious to bring his different bands to the agency. Mountain Chief took refuge with his followers in the camp of Big Legs. Crow Top died of wounds received in the encounter. Eagle's Rib, who escaped, is badly wounded. Red Horn was killed in his camp; Heavy Runner was also killed. General De Trobriand further says: "I do not apprehend any new outbreak of hostilities, and I consider the safety of the settlements far better secured now than at any time before."

ST. LOUIS, February 23.—A dispatch has been received here that a band of Indians drove a gang of men from the work on the Kansas Pacific Railroad at or near Arapahoe station today. No particulars.

CINCINNATI.

A Mississippi Editor in the Calaboose for Attempting to Kill a Barkeeper—Committee Sent to Washington.

CINCINNATI, February 23.—C. N. Wilson, of the *Weekly Oxonian*, of Oxford, Miss., while intoxicated this afternoon, threatened to shoot the barkeeper of the Burnet House if not furnished with liquor. Policemen Ritter and Vansant undertook to arrest him, whereupon he discharged his revolver at them without damage. He was subsequently arrested and lodged in the station house on a charge of shooting with intent to kill.

The Committee appointed at the recent meeting of importers, to visit Washington to influence Congress to pass an acceptable port of entry bill, has departed, bearing with it a petition, signed by one hundred and sixty-five prominent business firms, who represent a capital of over one hundred millions of dollars.

A fire broke out this evening, at seven o'clock, in the wholesale queensware store of H. F. West & Co., Nos. 91, 93, 95 and 97 Walnut street, and burned about an hour. It was confined principally to the fifth story. The building was owned by J. Brece, who loses $2,500. West's loss is about $5,000, amply covered by insurance in home and foreign companies. C. N. Morris, job printer, who occupied the two lower stories No. 95, loses from $3,000 to $5,000. No insurance. The first four stories of No. 97 were occupied by W. A. McCall, wholesale hardware and cutlery, who will lose about $10,000. Insured for $10,000 in the Etna, $5,000 in the Cincinnati and $4,000 in the Firemen's, the two latter of this city.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Lester Wallack is the best dressed man on the American stage. He gets all his nobby trousers, coats and hats from "the other side," and dons a velvet coat and "crush" hat in inimitable style.

A rain and snow storm prevailed throughout Montana Territory Tuesday night. The weather has been uncommonly mild and pleasant so far this winter. The present prospects for water next season are not much better than last winter.

The weather for the past two days at Virginia City, Nebraska, has been warm and cloudy, with a little rain and snow. Owing to the warm weather, mining is quite brisk in the lower part of the gulch.

The Sioux and Crow Indians had a desperate fight above the mouth of the Yellow Stone, on the Missouri river, early in January, in which all the Sioux engaged were killed. All the Indians arriving at Fort Sully say that John Richards, a renegade half breed, has much influence, and is doing all he can to excite hostilities against the whites.

The remains of Lewis A. Payne, one of the Lincoln assassination conspirators, who was executed July 7th, 1865, have been removed from the Arsenal grounds, Washington, to one of the District cemeteries.

Energetic efforts are being made to close up the broken tunnel at the Minnehaha Falls, which caused so much trouble last fall and threatened the existence of the falls as a water power.

Mr. D. B. Eaton, the lawyer who was assaulted by unknown parties near his residence on Twelfth street, in New York, still continues to improve, and there is no reason to fear any dangerous results.

The Erie Railroad Company has been enjoined, at suit of the preferred stockholders, from recognizing certificates bearing the tax stamp of the English speculators, who have leagued themselves with the Ramsey-Eaton-Vanderbilt party, for the purpose of putting the line under control of the New York Central.

It is said the Costa Rican government has annulled the contract made with the American Company for the construction of a railroad across the country to the Pacific coast, the terms not having been complied with by their incorporators, who are principally New York men. Gen. John C. Fremont was President of the Company.

Adolph Turk, engineer at Eldridge's mills Morris, Illinois, was caught in a fly wheel yesterday and instantly crushed to death. His body was cut and mashed in a frightful manner.

Jacob Peters, Postmaster at Arcadia, Ohio, was arrested at the instance of special agent Baldwin, and brought before the United States Commissioner at Cleveland yesterday. Peters is charged with rifling a registered letter of forty dollars. Upon examination he was held to bail in the sum of $1,500 to appear at the May term of the United States District Court.

A fire on River street, Cleveland, yesterday morning, destroyed two warehouses belonging to Messrs. Winslow, and part of another belonging to W. J. Gordon, occupied by Pettit & Holland, and a number of small firms. Loss unknown, but fully insured.

Lord Granville has written to the Lieutenant Governor of Newfoundland, announcing the intention of the Imperial Government to withdraw the troops in garrison in Newfoundland, and says in future this Province will have to rely on its own protection or such as it may obtain from the Dominion of Canada, if it joins the Confederation.

A wagon loaded with steel, yesterday ran over two children of A. Adair, aged nine and six years, in Philadelphia. One was fatally and the other severely injured. The driver was arrested.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS!!

PREMIUMS FOR New Subscribers FOR THE COMMERCIAL, FOR 1870.

In order that all our new subscribers to the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL may share alike in the inducements we offer, we have made arrangements to furnish each single subscriber, at two dollars a year, with a valuable picture. The COMMERCIAL alone is fully worth the subscription price, but we are persuaded to offer this extra inducement in order that our circulation may be more rapidly extended. We have been at great cost in procuring these pictures, and the subscription price of our Weekly will scarcely cover the outlay. Every new subscriber, therefore, commencing December 1st, 1869, who sends us two dollars, will receive one of the following six pictures, the subscriber taking his choice:

I.---THE STRAW YARD.

The Straw Yard is copied from J. F. Herring's celebrated painting. It is a picture that interests at the first glance. Herring's animals are drawn from the human point of action; his brutes have not inaptly been termed "four legged humanity." The Straw Yard is one of his best efforts, felicitous in composition, lively in details, displaying an appreciation of nature seldom found in the treatment of kindred subjects. Standing stolidly, with fetlocks partially covered with draggled, damp straw, munching carelessly at the straw lying before them in the open bin, and occupying a central position are two horses, whose very attitude suggests repose. The snow weighted limb extending over them has sheltered them from the sun's rays in the hot August days. The fowl darting in and out between the horses hoofs in quest of a chance grain or grub, like the swine at their heels, are equally indifferent to danger. Association; familiarity in this case breeds contempt. The ducks turn their bills under their wings in calm security; the pigs bury their snouts deep under the dank straw in their eagerness to secure the vegetables flung down for their special benefit, attracting by their selfish grunts those of their family in the distance, which are no ways slow in responding to the signal of a common conflict. In the distance a group of horses seek the shelter of a shed, from under which they contemplate the scene complacently, snuffing the frosty air and varying the monotony of the winter day by fondling each other. The lithograph is 21x26 inches, and is equally suitable for the drawing-room or library.

II.---SHEARING TIME.

The conception of this picture is so simple as to appeal at once to the sympathies of the beholder. Its perspective, like its principal figures, is true to nature. "Shearing Time" is copied from one of the ablest paintings produced by A. Berendsen, a famous artist. "Shearing Time" represents the real poetry of lowly life. The expression of the half shorn ram lying between the shearers is almost human. The expression and attitude of the shearer, as with pipe in his mouth he directs the attention of his faithful shepherd dog to the disposition of the next subject to evade the trying ordeal, is a study in itself. If the dog permits the sheep to stray after such a look as that cast upon him by his master, he cannot plead ignorance of his master's will, betrayed in every lineament of his stern countenance. The highlands in the slumbrous distance, the friendly offices of the lass at the gate, the occupation of the figures in the foreground, all go to make up a picture reminding the observer of a sweet melody, or a pensive poem. Size, 21x26 inches. A mate for the preceding picture.

III.--HALT IN THE WOOD.

Copied from F. Gauermann, whose works display a technical strength, an imagination competent to high creative art, and a knowledge of naturalistic truth which has placed him in the front rank of modern painters. The "Halt in the Wood" is full of ease, grace and vitality. Its personages are true to nature. The thirsty hunter quaffing leisurely from the limpid stream can well afford to halt in the shade, leaving his gamekeepers to look after the horses laden with the fruits of the chase. The tired steeds in their turn accept the respite thankfully, while the gamekeepers, now that the excitement of the hunt is over, contemplate with pardonable pride the antlers of the deer, which are the crowning trophies of the day, commenting between the whiffs of their pipes upon the conduct of the dogs, and their good fortune. The figures are picturesquely grouped, exhibiting the grace and freedom of action common to the life of a sportsman. A picture to please the multitude, with special charms for lovers of the chase. Size 21 by 26 inches.

IV.--GAMEKEEPERS' RETURN.

This is also copied from F. Gauermann. Like the preceding picture, "The Gamekeeper's Return" displays the ready and quick hand of a master. Full of spirit, singularly clear, broad and effective in style, it displays a delicacy of refinement in execution and sentiment seldom equalled. In his *genre*, or home paintings, Gauermann appears to be as much at home as in the difficult task of depicting the passions and sentiment of animal life. We say "home" painting, because "The Gamekeeper's Return" awakens all those sentiments, feelings and ideas which have their origin and growth under the family roof, and in social training. The Gamekeeper is the central figure. Ere he lays his gun out of his hand, he directs his wife's attention to the game beneath which the table beside him fairly groans. Hares, rabbits, pheasants, quails, each in turn are held up to the admiring gaze of his wife, who in her eagerness to pass upon the merits of the same, pauses in her domestic occupation, extending a critical hand. The gamekeeper's son flings the weight of game from his shoulders; the antlers of the dead deer stretch across the floor, and a setter, in his eagerness to quench his thirst, laps from a dish in a corner. Men and dogs are privileged characters; the fruits of the chase absorbs the attention of the tidy housekeeper. Size 21x26 inches, a companion-piece to the preceding picture.

V.--FIRST LESSON IN NAVIGATION.

There is something in life on the sea that fascinates old and young. Even those who recoil from the adventuresome life of those who "go down to the sea" in great ships, display a fondness for the less venturesome attempts of coast life. A sail with a spanking breeze, under safe guidance, has charms which few can resist. This charm the artist conveys in a peculiarly happy manner in the First Lesson in Navigation. There is just enough "cap" on the waves to indicate a breeze. The old fisherman, seated at the boat's side, takes a turn in his line and casts a watchful glance over his shoulder upon the young navigator, who, with bare head, and shielded from the wind and spray by his father's cape, keeps the small craft in her course, employing both hands, and preserving the grave countenance which becomes great responsibilities. The elder brother, bare headed, bare footed and coatless, sits on the other side of the craft, intent upon the line, absorbed in the sport. The boat is already half filled with the fish, but the young navigator will not relinquish his responsible position until the vessel's head is turned homewards. "The First Lesson in Navigation" is one of the finest conceptions conceived by an artist. A picture to dwell on, appealing as it does to our finer sympathies. Size 21x26 inches.

VI.---WEGIHNG THE DEER.

This is pronounced one of the best of Gauermann's successful genre pictures. Although there are seven full length figures in the picture, they are grouped in such a skilful manner as to afford ample scope for the elaboration of the details which are necessary to all masterpieces. The picture represents the interior of a farmhouse in the Highlands of Scotland. The hunt is over, and the inmates gather round to examine the game. A female domestic scrutinizes the fish basket. Two does lie across each other on the floor; a hunter blocks up the doorway with a buck on his shoulder, while a large buck lies on the scales which hang pendent from the ceiling. A group of four are interested in the turn of the scales, for the big buck has been the subject of much discussion. The decision of the head huntsman is final, however, for it is attested by the scales. Stag hounds, dead fowl, and the trophies of former hunts hanging on the walls go to make up one of the most effective pictures presented to the public. "Weighing the Deer" has been the subject of the highest enconiums from celebrated artists and art critics. It is a picture calculated to adorn a palace, or to light up the humblest home. Any one of the above pictures is worth a year's subscription to the COMMERCIAL. Size 21x26 inches.

A SHORT TREATISE ON "HASH."

The Rights of Boarders with Reference to the Article.

It was the opinion of a close observer of human nature that the greater portion of all the crimes perpetrated could be traced directly to badly cooked and indigestible victuals. The opinion weighs heavily against American boarding houses, but it was borne out recently in New York in the proceedings before one of the metropolitan courts. The proprietor of a country boarding house brought suit against the unfortunate head of a family who undertook the experiment of living from her table, and who afterwards refused to pay his bill of $60 per week. The defendant set up in his plea such facts as these:

"Hash two times a day, beef every time, and no napkins at table. Mr. Stiner had his hash served up cold, and one beautiful day in blooming June Mrs. Stiner fainted in the arms of a sympathizing friend immediately after lunch. Such was the condition of the hash that no lady of sensibility could eat it without sinking into unconsciousness, and no man could touch it without experiencing the most violent emotions. Belly fish and blue fish gaped at the nondescript compound known to the unitiated as hash.

"So the mouths of the boarders watered, and souls hungered for savory meat. Butcher boys with joints of meat on their shoulders jeered at them from the road; wandering cows, feeding off the grateful rail fence, twitted them all the day long; and even a vagabond jackass, conscious of his toughness, kicked up his heels before their eyes and brayed unceasingly; high-stepping roosters and petulant hens crowed and cackled in praise of eggs, and a lame goose, the property of the landlady, insultingly displayed the Pope's nose to the agonized gaze of the famished boarders every day when the lunch gong sounded the assembly. Never was there such a famine; never was there such patience; never had a jury such a splendid opportunity to vindicate outraged justice."

There can be no doubt that the Stiner family fell upon hard lines, but it is equally true that their experience bears a marked resemblance to the common lot of the Hash-eaters of America.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 23, 1870.

The easy condition in local monetary affairs continues. Our leading manufacturing and mercantile interests are well supplied with money, and there is no large speculative movement afloat to endanger or disturb the financial equanimity. All first class paper can be negotiated at the banks at the customary rates of these institutions. There is a very light supply of acceptable paper on the street any more, and what is offered is hard to place except at extravagant rates.

—The weakness in the gold premium to-day did not so materially affect the price of bonds. Gold dropped to 117¾ at one time during the day, and the decline on bonds from the opening quotation was only ⅛ to ¼. It is vain to speculate upon the immediate course of the market, as there are many collateral causes which are likely to arise within the next sixty days that might make a very material change in the premium.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close
U. S. Bonds '81	118	117¾	117½
U. S. Bonds '62	115⅝	115½	115
U. S. Bonds '64	114½	114¼	114
U. S. Bonds '65	114⅜	114¼	114
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	113¾	113⅛	113
U. S. Bonds '67	113⅝	113½	113¼
U. S. Bonds '68	113⅝	113½	113¼
10-40s	112½	112½	112¼
Gold	118⅜	118¼	117¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Feb. 21.	Feb. 23.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	118⅞	117⅞	...	1
U. S. Bonds, 1881	117¾	117½	...	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	115¼	115	...	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	114⅜	114⅛	...	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	114½	114⅜	...	⅛
U. S. Bonds, new iss. '65	113¼	113	...	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '67	113½	113⅜	...	⅛
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	113½	113⅜	...	⅛
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	112½	112⅜	...	⅛
U. S. Currency	111½	111⅜	...	⅛

—It is said that Congress will begin the revision of the internal revenue law this week, and several important changes probably will be made. The subject of abolishing the income tax is receiving a good deal of attention from members, and a strong pressure is being brought to bear against it. Many petitions in favor of discontinuing it have already been sent in. It is argued that it grew up purely out of the necessities of the war, and that as it is inquisitorial and obnoxious in its nature, it should be done away with, now that the war is over and the revenues of the government are large enough to do without it. If it is not abrogated it will certainly be modified so as to make it apply to all incomes over two or three thousand dollars, so that it will fall only on the rich who can afford to pay it. This may lessen some of its unpopularity but its injustice and oppression will remain.

—The New York Railway stock market was barely steady to-day. The fluctuations were light and the closing prices were about up to the advance established within the past fortnight.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

February 23, 1870.	10 00 A M	11 10 P M	12 10 P M	1 30 P M	4 00 P M
New York Central	197⅝	197⅞	197	197	197⅝
Erie	27	28	28		
Harlem		145½		146	
Reading	98⅛	98	98	97¾	97⅞
Michigan Central		121		121	
Michigan Southern	88	87¾	87¾	88	88
Illinois Central		142		142	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	102	103	103	102½	102½
Chicago and Northwestern	72⅝	72		71¾	72⅝
Do preferred	89⅝	89		88¾	89⅝
Rock Island	120⅛	120	119⅝	119⅝	120
St. Paul		64⅝		64⅝	64⅝
St. Paul preferred		78⅝		78⅝	78⅝
Toledo and Wabash		46⅝		46	
Toledo and Wabash pref		71		71	
Fort Wayne	92	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
Chicago and Alton		113		113	
Ohio and Mississippi		31⅝		31⅝	
Western Union Telegraph		34⅝		34⅝	
Pacific Mail		42⅝		42	
Adams Express		64		63⅝	
Wells, Fargo & Co Express		21⅝		21	
American M. U. Express		35		35	
United States Express		52		52	
Merchants' Union Express		6⅝			
Gold	118⅛	118⅛	118	117⅞	117¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	197⅞	197⅝		¼
Erie	27	28	1	
Harlem	147	146		1
Reading	98¼	97⅞		⅜
Mich. Central	121	121		
Mich. Southern	87⅞	88	⅛	
Illinois Central	142	142½	½	
Clev. and Pitts	102½	102½		
Chicago and North	72⅝	72⅝		
Do. preferred	89⅝	89⅝		
Rock Island	119⅝	120	⅜	
St. Paul	65	64⅝		⅜
Do. preferred	79	78⅝		⅜
Tol. and Wabash	47⅛	46		1⅛
Do. preferred	72	71		1
Fort Wayne	91⅝	91⅝		
Chicago and Alton	113	113		
Ohio and Miss.	31⅝	31⅝		
Western U. Tel	34⅝	34⅝		
Pacific Mail	42	42⅛		
Adams Express	63⅝	63⅝		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	21¾	21½		¼
American M. U. Ex	35	35		
U. S. Express	52⅝	52		⅝
Merch. U. Ex		6½		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 23, 1870.

BUSINESS—The markets remain dull with a restricted demand for the leading articles. We have nothing that is really new or important to communicate to our readers. The weather has moderated very materially. The heavy ice in the Allegheny has prevented boats from leaving. There were no departures for below yesterday. Trade in the slack-water was active, that stream being clear of ice.

APPLES—The demand is improving for certain descriptions and prices are advancing; good keeping apples find ready purchasers at $3@3 50@4 00 ₩ bbl; good to prime mixed lots sells at $2@2 50@3 00 ₩ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand; sales range from 70@75c ₩ gallon of 10 lbs; prices appeared weak.

BUTTER—The demand continues to increase, particularly for the best roll. We can report sales at 33@35c ₩ lb; good to prime 25@28c, and common lots at 22@24c ₩ lb.

BROOMS—Are in fair demand. The current rates from store are for No. 2 $3 75 ₩ dozen; No. 3 $4 50; No. 4 $5; No. 5 $5 50, and carpet brooms $6@6 50 ₩ doz.

CARBON OIL—The market continues quiet with unchanged prices. We were reported sales in a jobbing way at 26@28½c for standard brands.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; the supply being large and the demand limited; it has been offered freely at $3 00 ₩ cwt.

LARD OIL—The market is steady with a good trade demand and a fair inquiry for export East. We can report sales of extra No. 1 at $1 38@1 40; No. 2 at 88@90c ₩ gall.

CHEESE—The market remains firm but unchanged, with light receipts. We are reported sales at the following: Goshen New York, 19@19½c; Ohio do 18@18½c; Factory Ohio 17½@18c; Eastern 18@18½c; Western Reserve 17c; Sweitzer 20c; Limburger 19@19½c ₩ lb.

CRANBERRIES—The market is firmer. We are reported sales of Eastern cultivated at $17@18 ₩ bbl.

BEANS—Market very dull. Sales small navy at $2 25@2 50; mixed lots $2@2 15 ₩ bush.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull. We can report small sales at $9 75@10 50 ₩ cwt. There was very little inquiry.

DRIED FRUIT—The market remains void of any animation, and the reductions in prices do not attract the attention of buyers to any extent. The receipts are very liberal. Small sales of extra choice bright dried apples at 8c; prime to choice 7@7½c; choice dried peaches 10@10½c; quarters 9@9½c. Pitted cherries 28@29c, Blackberries 15@16c.

CORN MEAL—The market is nearly bare of kiln dried. Prices are firm at $1 10 ₩ bush; common is unchanged and offering at $1 00 ₩ bush.

WHISKY—The market remains quiet without a single change to report. Sales of City Rectified were made at, common $1 00; Proof $1 10. Highwines are held at 97c@$1 00 ₩ gallon.

EGGS—The demand is improving; holders are generally asking 25@26c ₩ dozen. The stock on the market is light.

GROCERIES—The market was steady with an improved. Demand for coffees, although prices are unchanged, dealers generally have laid in a large stock of groceries for the spring and summer trade. Most of them are anticipating a large business. New Orleans molasses is fully as cheap here as in New Orleans. The current rates yesterday were as follows:

COFFEE—Rio 19c; good 21c; prime 22c; choice 23c; fancy 24c ₩ lb.

SUGARS—New Orleans fair at 11½c; prime 12½c; choice 13½c ₩ lb.

REFINED SUGARS—Hards, 15c; A coffee, 14½c; B coffee 14c; extra C, 13½c; C yellow 13½c ₩ lb.

SYRUPS—Golden 60c; Loverings 75c; silver drips 80c; perfection 90c ₩ gal.

RICE—Sales North Carolina at 7½@8c ₩ lb.

S. C. SODA—6@6½c ₩ lb.

STARCH—Pearl 6½c; silver gloss 11½c; corn 12c ₩ lb.

LEAD—Sales of pig at 10½c; shot $2 75 ₩ bag.

FLOUR—The market was devoid of animation; buyers content themselves with purchasing merely sufficient to meet their current wants; prices have undergone no change; there is neither speculative nor export inquiry; poor qualities are dull and not wanted. The store rates for western flours were: spring wheat $5@5 50; winter wheat $5 75@6 25 ₩ bbl. Mill prices are as follows: White Cliff, in barrels, $6 00; in sacks, $4 75; Miami, in barrels, $5 75; in sacks, $5 40; Eclipse, $6 in barrels, and $5 70 in sacks; Three Star green brand, in barrels, $7 40; fancy pastry flour, in sacks, $7 10; Two Star blue brand, in barrels, $6 70; double extra family, in sacks, $6 40; One Star red brand, in barrels, $6; extra family, in sacks, $5 70; Windfred Mills extra, in barrels, $4 75; Scioto Mills, in barrels, $5 60; red wheat family flour, in sacks, $5 20.

RYE FLOUR—Is quoted at $5 00@5 50, as to quality.

HOMINY—Dull. The market is overstocked. We note sales in a small way at $5 75@6 ₩ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Large operators report an improved demand for bacon, with fair transactions, buyers being more numerous and more inclined to operate. The stock on hand is ample to meet any reasonable demand. The current prices are as follows: Shoulders, plain, 13c; sugar cured 14c; sides, ribbed, 15½c; clear do 16½c; hams, sugar cured, 18@18½c; breakfast bacon, clear, 18c.

DRIED BEEF—Sales sugar cured at 19½c.

LARD—Sales of leaf in tierces at 16c; in bbls 16½c; in kegs 18c, and buckets 18c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales were made at $8 50 ₩ dozen.

PIG TONGUES—Are selling at $1 ₩ dozen.

HAM SAUSAGE—Sales at 13½c ₩ lb.

ASHES—The market continues well supplied. Prices, however, are too unsettled to quote correctly. We omit figures.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is selling in a small way at $2 00 ₩ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Can be purchased at 12½@13c ₩ pound.

POTATOES—Dull, the supply being largely in excess of the demand. We note regular sales at 45@50c ₩ bush.

HAY—The receipts of baled still continue in excess of the demand, and much of the arrivals are being stored. Prices continue weak with a downward tendency. Prime timothy is held at $17@18; sales from wagon at $15@22 ₩ ton.

CIDER—Market very dull, the supply being largely in excess of the demand. We can report sales at $5@6@7 ₩ bbl, as to size and condition.

TALLOW—We can report sales of city rendered at 9½c; rough 6@6½c ₩ lb. Market inactive.

STRAW—Dull and the supply exceeds the demand; sales of rye at $10 ₩ ton, and oats at $10@13.

SEEDS—Are in fair demand, particularly clover seed, and holders firm at $8 50 ₩ cwt from store, and $8 00@8 25 on the track. Timothy seed dull, but held at $4 50@5 00. Flax seed $2 10@2 15 ₩ bush.

BEESWAX—Market well supplied, with regular sales at 38@40c ₩ lb.

SOUR KROUT—Is very dull; prices nominal at $7 00@9 00 ₩ bbl.

PEAS—Dull at $2 50 ₩ bush.

PEANUTS—Sales of Tennessee prime quality at 9@10c ₩ lb.

GRAIN.—The demand for grain continues limited, the inquiry being confined altogether to the wants of the home market. Speculation has not been indulged in for some time, prices being considered too uncertain, wheat being unquestionably the leading article. The rates are as follows: Good No. 1 red winter $1 10@1 14; prime white $1 15@1 25; amber $1 15@1 25 ₩ bush. Corn—Ear unchanged, with sales at 73@75c from depot and on wharf, and 78@80c from store. Rye very dull, but not quoted lower; we quote nominally at 85c, although holders generally want 90c. Oats are scarce but not active; dealers are paying 42@43c on the wharf and on track; the selling rates from store are 46@48c. Barley dull; prices very irregular, with but little doing; spring is quoted at 90@95c; fall at $1 00@1 05 ₩ bush.

FISH—In good demand with an ample stock on hand, sufficient for the times. The current rates are for No. 1 Shore Mackerel $30 ₩ bbl; No. 1 Bay $28; No. 2 shore $20; No. 3 large, $16; No. 3 medium $14; half barrels 32c additional each. Herring—Sales Labrador, split, $9 50; Portland round, $8 50. Codfish—Large $6 50; medium $5 50 ₩ bbl.

MILL FEED—In fair demand. Sales bran at $1 00 ₩ cwt. Shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 75@1 80 ₩ cwt with a fair supply in the market.

POULTRY—The receipts were light, the market being bare. The following prices would be readily paid for a good article: dressed chickens 14@15c; turkeys dressed 18@20c ₩ lb.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35 ₩ nest; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50 ₩ doz.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, Monday, February 21, 1870.

CATTLE—The receipts the past week have been fair but less than last week. The quality of the stock was about the same as the previous week. There were some very fine cattle in the market, but buyers would not come up to the prices at which they were held, and owners were compelled to ship East. Prime to extra steers were held at $8 00@8 50 ₩ cwt. There was the usual run of common and medium, and buyers unable to purchase the first class, had to turn their attention to this class, and a good many changed hands at $6 50@7 50 ₩ cwt. for medium to good. Stockers may be quoted at $4 50@5 50 ₩ cwt. The yards were well cleaned out on Saturday, and up to noon to-day the receipts were only moderate, with nothing doing.

HOGS—The run of hogs the present week was moderate, but large enough for the demand. The market was dull and lower, and to-day Philadelphia hogs are slow at $9 25@9 75 ₩ cwt, and Yorkers at $8 25@8 75 ₩ cwt. There is a fair supply in the pens to-day, but up to noon the market was slow, and it is the opinion of many dealers that prices will be no better this week.

SHEEP—The run of sheep the past week was light, and prices generally were a shade higher. Good sheep of 100 to 110 lbs weight, brought $6@7 ₩ cwt., and common grades sold fully ½c ₩ lb higher than when the market closed the previous week, as will be seen from the sales annexed. One lot extra averaging 132 lbs was sold to a Philadelphia dealer at $8 50 ₩ cwt. The yards were well cleared out of all grades by Saturday, and the receipts up to noon to-day were but moderate.

SALES.

The following are the sales reported with prices:

CATTLE.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G.	J McAuley	29	20,340	$6 50
Holmes, L & G.	J McAuley	1	850	5 00
Holmes, L & G.	Gerratt	34	25,064	4 50
Holmes, L & G.	E Young	18	17,780	7 25
Holmes, L & G.	Briggs	17	17,850	5 50
Holmes, L & G.	Fadden	75	62,160	7 25
Holmes, L & G.	Briggs	56	61,330	7 50
Holmes, L & G.	Corbett	20	17,500	5 33
Holmes, L & G.	Corbett	2	1,460	4 25
Holmes, L & G.	Auil	4	3,220	5 50
Holmes, L & G.	Auil	15	15,920	6 50
Holmes, L & G.	Urban	4	[illegible]	202 25
Holmes, L & G.	Moses	18	19,900	6 80
Holmes, L & G.	Moses	10	10,600	6 25
Holmes, L & G.	Moses	3	2,830	5 50
Holmes, L & G.	Urban	3	3,020	5 62
Holmes, L & G.	Auil	35	38,850	6 50
J Needy	T Lamb	17	20,500	7 25
Hedges & T	T Lamb	15	14,100	6 50
Hedges & T	T Lamb	5	4,600	4 50
L Shamberg	M Runyan	13	11,340	5 50
H Horsel	T Lamb	48	65,460	7 25
N. Hollar	Shelley	18	15,250	7 00
S Stevens	James Auil	10	12,800	7 25
Hazlewood & B	Gillet & Co	12	16,050	6 50
Hazlewood & B	J Musselman	18	20,110	7 25
Hazlewood & B	J Auil	3	2,500	4 50
Hazlewood & B	J Auil	2	2,680	6 25
Hazlewood & B	Gillet & Co	10	11,020	6 25
Hazlewood & B	J Hamilton	1	850	5 00
Hazlewood & B	J Musselman	1	1,310	5 50
Hazlewood & B	J Musselman	1	890	5 25
Hazlewood & B	B A Mcgarvey	17	18,580	7 65
Smith & Blue	Wm Corbet	12	14,900	6 75
Smith & Blue	J McDonald	3	2,260	5 50
Smith & Blue	Bibinger	2		$89 00

HOGS.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G.	Watson	50	10,900	9 12
Holmes, L & G.	Watson	112	22,460	9 10
Holmes, L & G.	Imhoff & Co	77	24,150	9 25
Holmes, L & G.	Watson	56	11,210	9 04
Holmes, L & G.	Imhoff & Co	78	22,330	9 15
Holmes, L & G.	Vooter & B	55	12,830	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Vooter & B	55	11,890	9 25
Holmes, L & G.	Imhoff & Co	54	16,320	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Watson	46	8,680	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Newport	71	14,270	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Pidcock	140	24,880	9 15
Holmes, L & G.	Watson	51	11,000	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist	61	11,770	9 12
Holmes, L & G.	Runyan	10	2,090	9 15
Holmes, L & G.	Newport	55	11,570	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Imhoff & Co	71	22,730	9 25
Holmes, L & G.	Vooter & B	508	111,440	9 25
Hazlewood & B	A Watson	16	4,110	9 15
Hazlewood & B	W Newport	51	14,020	9 25
Hazlewood & B	J Micil	4	940	9 00
Hazlewood & B	A Watson	68	16,870	9 25
Hazlewood & B	A Watson	27	7,620	9 25
Hazlewood & B	B Ross	5	1,450	9 00
Hazlewood & B	Gillet & Co	32	8,640	9 15
Smith & Blue	W Newport	68	21,610	9 25
Smith & Blue	W Newport	11	2,550	9 00
Smith & Blue	J Newport	1	350	9 00
Smith & Blue	Gilchrist & Co	9	2,970	9 30
Smith & Blue	J Mishal	2	570	9 00
Orr & W	Imhoff & Co	78	23,860	9 25
Orr & W	W Newport	75	12,970	9 00
Orr & W	J Meisel	3	500	9 00
Orr & W	W Newport	44	7,840	9 00
Orr & W	Pidcock & Co	48	7,880	9 15
Orr & W	W Newport	18	11,420	9 20
Orr & W	E Smith	14	1,650	9 00

Bought by.	From whom.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Imhoff & Co	Holmes & L	77	28,150	9 40
Imhoff & Co	Holmes & L	54	16,730	9 40
Imhoff & Co	C Stark	31	10,141	9 40
Imhoff & Co	H Vanvagner	130	30,120	9 40
Imhoff & Co	A Watson	29	9,850	9 40
Imhoff & Co	Orr & W	79	24,930	9 75
Imhoff & Co	W Hedges	23	5,400	9 40
Imhoff & Co	Holmes & L	38	8,880	9 40
Imhoff & Co	Smith & Blue	15	3,800	9 40
Imhoff & Co	Vooter & B	5	1,360	9 40
Imhoff & Co	A Watson	93	22,970	9 40
Imhoff & Co	J McDonough	25	6,920	9 40
Imhoff & Co	K Smith	43	10,870	9 25
Imhoff & Co	S McClain	53	14,380	9 40
Imhoff & Co	Gilchrist & Co	14	3,430	9 25
Imhoff & Co	W Root	11	2,860	9 00
Imhoff & Co	T Robison	141	27,000	9 40
Imhoff & Co	Vooter & B	41	11,430	9 40
Imhoff & Co	Holmes & L	73	22,730	9 40

SHEEP.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G.	Pidcock	123	8,910	$5 75
Holmes, L & G.	Pidcock	305	10,730	5 40
Holmes, L & G.	Pidcock	21	1,770	5 45
Holmes, L & G.	Davis	61	4,190	5 40
Holmes, L & G.	Davis	74	7,648	5 50
Holmes, L & G.	Caselman	205	15,470	5 75
Holmes, L & G.	Dietrick	194	15,380	5 60
Holmes, L & G.	Pearce	175	14,290	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Hill	30	3,180	5 50
Holmes, L & G.	Caselman	119	10,190	5 60
Holmes, L & G.	Zeigler	99	9,180	5 60
Holmes, L & G.	Lundis	20	1,510	5 00
Holmes, L & G.	Lundis	143	12,250	5 60
Holmes, L & G.	Pearce	240	18,160	5 60
Holmes, L & G.	Diestrics	163	14,130	5 25
Holmes, L & G.	Diestrics	108	7,410	5 40
Holmes, L & G.	Haslitt	38	16,610	5 40
Holmes, L & G.	Davis	11	970	5 25
Orr & W	J Scarlett	313	26,970	5 44
Orr & W	J Scarlett	35	2,860	5 00
Orr & W	Ely Davis	179	14,240	5 40
Orr & W	Pancoast	177	14,870	5 75
Hazlewood & B	E H Davis	87	6,630	5 50
Hazlewood & B	Newbold	200	14,690	5 40
Hazlewood & B	D Castleman	274	24,550	5 60
Hazlewood & B	Q Pearce	51	4,090	5 25
Smith & Blue	K H Davis	102	$1 78 ₩ head.	
Smith & Blue	K H Davis	250	23,150	5 10
Smith & Blue	E H Davis	106	14,390	5 00
Smith & Blue	E H Davis	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 25
Smith & Blue	E H Davis	108	14,540	5 25
Smith & Blue	E H Davis	[illegible]	24,560	4 65
Smith & Blue	J Pearce	100	8,430	5 60
Smith & Blue	J Pearce	89	7,600	5 62
Smith & Blue	J Pearce	240	19,360	5 60
Smith & Blue	J Pearce	75	6,650	5 00
Smith & Blue	J Pearce	171	14,840	5 60
Smith & Blue	J N Pidcock	198	16,920	5 50
Smith & Blue	W B Quinn	178	14,980	5 49
Smith & Blue	H Dietrich	37	2,880	5 40

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY, February 22, 1870.

CATTLE—The market was more lively this week than that of last, the prices having advanced slightly. The run of cattle was considerably lighter, there not being more than thirty-five cars on the market, and, as a consequence, the drovers advanced prices from ¼c to ½c over last week's quotations. Yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, nearly every head in the yards had been disposed of, something unusual for this market, and that, too, at pretty fair figures. A great many butchers who had cattle on hand declined to buy, preferring to hold off another week, as they considered the figures too high to make cattle a paying investment. The drovers, on the other hand, claim that the Southern demand, for stocking heretofore neglected farms, will cause a scarcity for many months to come, and, consequently, prices will steadily increase. One large dealer held his stock unsold, preferring to ship to Eastern markets rather than sell at the prices offered in this market. The following are the sales and prices obtained:

S. & J. Shamberg, 55 head cattle	$5 00@8 20
M. Verner sold 18 head cattle	6 00@8 75
Keefer & Katz, 38 head cattle	6 25@8 00
Kraus & Haas, 32 head cattle	6 00@8 00
Haas & Co., 20 head cattle	5 75@7 50
Carr & McAllister, 40 head cattle	6 50@8 00
R. Rothchild & Zeigler, 34 head cattle	p. t.
Greenwalt & Kahn, 79 head cattle	6 00@8 00
Hazlewood & Blackstock, 75 head cattle	5 00@8 00
Lowenkien & Hartman, 26 head cattle	7 00@7 75
J. & S. Neely, 35 head cattle	6 50@8 00
S. Marks, 112 head cattle	5 00@8 00
S. Trauerman, 85 head cattle	5 50@8 37
Seildmantle & Stouffer, 27 head cattle	5 00@8 00
S. Kauffman, 7 head cattle	5 25@6 00

SHEEP.—The stock offering was light—generally of a good quality, and sold readily at fair prices. We note sales of 92 head at $3 ₩ head; 160 head at $1 57; 20 head weighing 125 lbs each at 7c ₩ lb, and 100 head, of which 50 sold at $7 and the balance at $2 50 ₩ head.

HOGS.—None selling in this market except to butchers, the demand being entirely local. The prices may be quoted at 9½c for fair to 10½c ₩ lb for prime butchering hogs.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, February 18.—There were 1,440 fresh and 300 stale cattle to-day. A heavy rain kept many butchers away, but all were sold. Most of the stock was sold, but at a decline of ½c from Wednesday, making more than ¾c from Monday. The range was from 16½@16¾c, no extras being on sale. A car lot, 8½ cwt. Ohio bulls brought 8½c; 70 thin Missouri cattle, 6½ cwt., 13½c; 340 good 7 cwt. Illinois steers 14½@16¼c; 86 Ohio 7½ cwt. 15@16c. The close was tame.

Sheep are not selling, with only 3,700 arrivals to-day. Butchers are full of mutton; prices are nominally unchanged.

Barely four cars live hogs arrived; they are worth 9¾@9½c. city dressed sell at 12c, and western at 11c.

NEW YORK, February 21.—As cold weather as we have had during the winter, with lighter receipts all round, help the market. Total beeves 5,840, with 3,070 to-day. Some of them late in on the Erie Road. Trade was active and stock nearly all sold at ½c advance from Friday. The range was from 11 to 17c, averaging 14¾c; most good steers sold at 15@16c. 100 Texans, 6 cwt. sold at 11c. 530 Illinois steers, 7½ cwt average brought 13½@16½c, 186 Illinois, 7¾ cwt, 14@17c, 36 Canadas, 6½ cwt, 15c.

Sheep are going quicker at former figures. Total for the week 24,800, with 7,300 to-day, all of which were sold at 5½@8¾c, mostly at 6@7½c. Two cars, 111 to 120 lb Canada, brought 8½c; a car, 103 lb Ohio, 8c; a car, 82 lb Michigan, 6¾c; a car, 69 lb, 5½c.

Total hogs 14,800, 10 dry 32 cars. Live are quoted at 9¾c for stillers, while prime corn hogs would bring 10c and over. City dressed sold at 12½@13c, and western at 11½c in a strong market. Total western dressed for week 800, the market closes very firm.

NEW YORK, February 23.—There were 1,400 fresh cattle to-day, besides 300 held since Monday. Trade was very dull, and most sold ½@¼c lower; best lots, which were really prime, kept at 16½@17c, but most of the stock went at 14@15½c. The average quality was good, with no Texans, but many Canada. A lot of 75 fat Ohio grades, 7½ cwt, brought 16@17c; 65 Canadas, 6⅝ cwt, averaged 11½@14c; Illinois, 6¼ cwt, went at 13@14½c. The market closed heavy, with some stock left.

Sheep go quickly at former full rates, with 3,200 today. They varied from 5½c for thinnish 73 lb Illinois lots up to 8¾c for 100 lb Canadas; two cars 77 lb Illinois sold at 6¾c; a car 84 Ohio at 7¼c.

Arrivals of live hogs 17 cars, all to slaughterers. They are worth 10@10½c; city dressed remain firm at 12½@12¾c; 16 cars western dressed are holding, some of them at 11½c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, February 18.—Cattle receipts for the week were 5,280 beeves; market fairly active; sales of 1,700 head at 8@8¼c for extra; 7½@7¾c for prime; 6½@7c for fair; 5½@6¼c for poor to medium. Hogs—receipts of 9,800 head; market inactive at 9@9¼c. Sheep—receipts of 9,059 head; market dull and ¼c lower; sales 2,200 head at 5@6½c for State and western; 5½@7c for common to extra Canada.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., February 22.—Beef Cattle—receipts only 387; prices opened with considerable spirit; sales of extra at $12 50@13 00, first quality $11 50@12 25, second quality $10 50@11 25; third quality $8 00@10 25. Sheep and Lambs—receipts 2,921; prices advanced ½c for good lots; sales at $2 50@4 50 each; extras $5 00@8 50.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The supply of beeves large; receipts 5,644 head; average quality none too good; highest price realized 9½c; good butchering steers 8@8¾c, a decline of ¼@½c; decline on medium grades ¼@¾c. Sheep—Receipts 17,400; demand moderate; average quality fair; prices ¼c off; common to fair 5@6c; medium 6½@7c; good to extra 7@8c. Hogs in good supply and market strong; western 11¼@11¾c. State 12@12¼c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.—Beef cattle in fair demand but 25c lower; sales 1,800 extra Pennsylvania and western steers at $9 50@10 00; choice $10 50; fair to good $7@9; common $5 00@6 50. Sheep in fair demand; sales 12,100 at $6@$8 50. Hogs firmer; sales 2,800 at $13@13 75.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 24, 1870.

BUSINESS—The oil market yesterday was dull, exhibiting no change worthy of special mention. A wide difference still continues between buyers and sellers, in fact almost prohibitory. We have not a single transaction to report in crude for any delivery.

CRUDE—In the absence of sales we can only furnish the nominal rates, as follows: Spot, or sellers' option, 40 to 46 gravity, is offered at 12¼@12½c; buyers' option till July 14c offered, 14¼c wanted; all year, same option, 15¼@15½c. The receipts of crude since the 1st of January are largely in excess of last year. The question is what becomes of it?

REFINED—The market is quiet; holders submitted to a decline; the result was 2,500 bbls changed hands at the following rates: 1,000 bbls February, S. O., 28½c, and 500 bbls do February, 28c. These are the lowest figures reported in this market for a long time. Sales of 1,000 bbls March, S. O., 29¼c. Further deliveries are very dull; we quote nominally April offering at 29½c; April to December 31c.

DISPATCHES.

ANTWERP.—Refined oil opened at 60¼ francs.

TITUSVILLE, February 23.—The market is quiet at $4 35. The following sales were made yesterday:

350 barrels on upper creek, at		$4 40
500	"	4 35
2,000	" at Petroleum Center, at	4 60
1,000	"	4 60
500	"	4 60
1,000	" at Rouseville, at	4 60
500	"	4 50
400	"	4 50
500 barrels at Titusville, at		4 35
1,000 barrels at McClintock, at		4 60

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

PETROLEUM CENTER, PA., February 23.—Market quiet at $4 60.

OIL CITY, February 23.—The market is pretty well frozen up; some sales of small lots at $4 65. Lower Creek—Not much can be had at anything under that figure, and sellers are reluctant to take $4 65, nominally $4 90 here.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23.—Market—prime light straw to white 28c; standard white 28½c; crude 15¼c and weak.

SHAMBURG, PA., February 23.—Market—fair demand at $4 10 to $4 15 at wells, but producers are still holding for higher figures.

PLEASANTVILLE, February 23.—The market was weak at $4.

TITUSVILLE, February 23.—Market quiet at $4 35.

ROUSEVILLE, February 23.—Market firm; offering $4 55@4 60; asking $4 65.

NEW YORK, February 23, 12:15 P. M.—Market quiet but firm.

TARR FARM, February 23.—The market is very quiet; offering at $4 60; asking $4 65. Sale of five cars, seller's option 15 days, at $4 60.

PARKER'S LANDING, February 23, 12 M.—The market is quiet and firm at $4 70. No sales.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

TARR FARM, February 23, 1:00 P. M.—Market very dull; nothing doing; holding at from $4 65@4 70; offering $4 60; no sales.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 23, 1:00 P. M.—Market dull and inactive; crude nominally about $4 60; no sales to-day yet.

NEW YORK, February 23, 12:00 M.—Market dull; prices nominal; crude, spot, 15½@16c; refined 29@29½c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23.—Market quiet and steady, with more inquiry for February and March, but without change. Quotations: February, 28½c; March, 29c; March and April, 29c bid; crude 15½@15¾c.

NEW YORK, February 23, 6 P. M.—The market closed exceedingly dull, with the following transactions: 1,000 bbls. Philadelphia delivery, refined, 28½c; 500 do, 28⅝c; 500 do, 28¾c; 2,000 bbls refined spot 29¼c. No sales of crude to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23, 5:30 P. M.—Market considerably more active to-day in both early and future deliveries, closing steady and quiet. February 28½c; March 29@29¼c; March and September 29c bid; April to September 30c bid; March to April and April to December 31c asked. Crude 15¾@16c asked. Sales 1,000 bbls each April and December at 31c; 4,000 bbls February at 28½c; 1,000 bbls March at 29¼c.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 26, 1870.

As intimated in our report a fortnight ago, there was then foreshadowed in the improved tone of feeling, and activity manifest in pig iron circles, large pending operations, that have since culminated in sales of raw irons, the magnitude of which is nowhere in the whole United States, outside of Pittsburgh, approximated; and shows conclusively that the Pittsburgh iron manufacturers are preparing to do business the coming spring.

The sales of pig iron during the last ten days, we believe aggregates full thirty thousand tons, but as a few parties, for reasons purely selfish, decline reporting, we confine our report to actual sales, reported us in detail.

Notwithstanding the large sales of medium standard forge grades of pig iron, there was not, during the entire week, the least semblance of speculation on the part of purchasers, other than having fully satisfied themselves that prices would go no lower at present, the decline being $1 50 to $2 00 on last year's rates, they bought freely of such brands as they fancied, for mixture, to supply their wants for next two or three months.

In consequence of these heavy sales, offerings, whether from yard here, or for early future delivery, must necessarily be restricted for a time, and may have, perhaps will have, the effect of stiffening somewhat the market for forge descriptions of bituminous-coal-smelted from Lake Superior ore.

In anthracite descriptions the market during the last week has shown a wide range, Whilst really meritorious grades of both foundry and forge descriptions have maintained their usual relative rates to other irons, an unusual influx of inferior and irregular lots, seemingly the refuse of furnace accumulations for years, have found their way to this market during the last two or three weeks, and in some instances were sold at extremely low rates, but the offerings of such grades are growing less daily.

We are quoted the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

200 tons good medium grey forge to arrive	$36 00—4 mos.
500 tons favorite brand strictly grey forge to arrive	36 50—4 mos.
1,000 tons medium close grey forge to arrive	36 00—6 mos.
1,000 tons medium close grey forge to arrive	36 00—6 mos.
1,400 tons good medium gray forge	36 00—4 mos.
600 tons favorite brand forge	36 50—4 mos.
200 tons common grade close forge	35 00—4 mos.
100 tons inferior forge to arrive	35 00—4 mos.
550 tons good medium forge to arrive	36 00—4 mos.
550 tons neutral mixture with native ore	36 50—4 mos.
1,000 tons close grey red short forge to arrive	35 50—4 mos.
1,000 tons close grey red short forge to arrive	35 50—6 mos.
300 tons neutral mixture with native ore	36 50—4 mos.
650 tons good medium grey forge	36 50—4 mos.
500 tons favorite open grey	36 50—4 mos.
200 tons favorite open grey to arrive	36 50—4 mos.
200 tons favorite open grey to arrive	36 50—4 mos.
200 tons favorite open grey to arrive	36 50—4 mos.
500 tons deliverable at furnace	34 50—4 mos.
800 tons deliverable at furnace	34 50—4 mos.
300 tons deliverable at furnace	34 50—4 mos.
1,250 tons good medium grey to arrive	36 00—4 mos.
250 tons good medium grey mottled	35 50—4 mos.
200 tons medium grey forge	36 00—4 mos.
300 tons medium open grey	36 50—4 mos.
200 tons medium open grey	36 50—4 mos.
1,000 tons common grade close forge to arrive	35 00—4 mos.
100 tons inferior forge to arrive	35 00—4 mos.
750 tons good medium forge to arrive	33 00—4 mos.
250 tons open grey to arrive	36 50—4 mos.
200 tons open grey to arrive	36 50—4 mos.
300 tons open grey to arrive	35 50—cash.
500 tons good medium forge deliverable at furnace	34 50—4 mos.
870 tons good medium forge deliverable furnace	34 00—4 mos.
400 tons good medium forge	36 00—4 mos.
100 tons good grey forge	36 65—5 mos.
100 tons grey red short	36 00—6 mos.
100 tons neutral	36 00—6 mos.
100 tons grey red short	36 00—4 mos.

Anthracite.

200 tons neutral No 3 forge, to arrive	$37 00—4 mos.
200 tons neutral No 3 forge, to arrive	37 00—4 mos.
150 tons neutral No 3 forge, to arrive	37 00—4 mos.
100 tons grey neutral forge	36 50—6 mos.
50 tons cold short forge	36 00—4 mos.
20 tons No 2 Foundry	39 00—4 mos.
50 tons No 1 Foundry	41 00—4 mos.
30 tons No 1 Foundry	40 00—4 mos.
30 tons No 1 Foundry	39 00—4 mos.
20 tons No 1 Foundry	38 00—cash.
100 tons No 3 red short	35 00—4 mos.
100 tons No 3 neutral	36 00—6 mos.
100 tons No 3 neutral	36 00—4 mos.
120 tons No 1 Foundry, at furnace	35 00—cash.
20 tons No 2 Foundry, at furnace	33 00—cash.
100 tons No 3 grey forge, at furnace	32 00—cash.
100 tons No 3 grey forge	36 00—4 mos.
50 tons white forge	33 00—4 mos.

Blooms.

20 tons Juniata	$ 95 00—6 mos.
20 tons Juniata	104 00—4 mos.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 26, 1870.

IRON.

Common Bar sizes	3½@ 4¼
Horse Shoe	5
Heavy Band	4¼@ 5
Hoop and Light Band	4¾@ 5
Round and Square	4 @ 7½
Oval	4 @ 4¼
Half Oval and Half Round	4 @ 5¼
Boiler Iron	6 @ 9
Tank Iron	5¼

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ₩ lb extra.

Flat Rails, punched and countersunk	4¾@ 5
T. Rail, 12, 16, 28, 28 and 40 lbs to the yard	4¾@ 5
Nail Rods	5¼@
Coal Screen Iron	5½@ 6¼

	American.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	5¼	6¾	9
" 18 to 24	5½	7	9½
" 25 to 26	5¾	7¼	9¾
" 27	6		10

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₩ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 50
8d and 9d	4 75
6d and 7d	5 00
4d and 5d	5 25
3d	6 00
2d	7 25
3d fine	7 25
2d fine	8 25
3d lining	9 00
Clinch	6 25
Cut Spikes	4 75
Cut Boat Spikes	5 25

Barrel Nails—¾ in, $7 50; 1 in, $7 00, 1¼ in, $6 25; 1¼ in, $6 00, 1⅜ in, $5 50, 1½ in, $5 25.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 10d.

Finishing Nails—1¼, $8 50; 1, $9 50.

ABATEMENT.

Iron—½c ₩ lb off on lots of 10 tons or upwards.

Nails—12½c ₩ keg off when ordered in 100 keg lots.

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 25, 1870.

The prices of tin plates according to brands are as follows:

I C, charcoal	$10 75@11 00
I C, coke	9 75@10 00
Roofing plates	9 50@10 00
Bar Tin, ₩ lb	42c
Straits, ₩ lb	43c
Sheet Zinc	12c
Slab Spelter	11c
Ingot Copper	28c
Antimony	23c

HORSE SHOES.

Messrs. Reese, Graff & Dull quote Reese horse shoes, net cash prices, at:

Horse shoes, 100 keg lots	5c ₩ lb
Mule shoes, 100 " "	6c ₩ lb
In lots of less than 100 kegs:	
Horse shoes	5¼c ₩ lb
Mule shoes	6¼c ₩ lb

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 24, 1870.

The following are the current prices:

Acid.				*Oil.*		
Acetic	℔	25 @ 28		Bergamot	℔	8 00 @ 8 75
Citric	℔	1 12 @ 1 15		—Castor	gal	2 30 @ 2 35
Oxalic	℔	23 @ 25		—Cinnam	℔	4 50 @ 4 75
Tartaric	℔	60 @ 65		—Cloves	℔	1 25 @ 1 30
Alcohol	gall	2 30 @ 2 40		*Oil.*		
Aloes.				Cod livr	gal	2 25 @ 2 50
Cape	℔	28 @ 30		Lemon	℔	5 50 @ 5 75
Socot	℔	1 05 @ 1 10		Sperm	gal	2 60 @ 2 65
Am. Carb	℔	28 @ 30		Lard c	gal	1 85 @ 1 90
Argia	℔	10½@ 30		—Cincin	gal	1 45 @ 1 55
Annotta	℔	1 05 @ 1 10		Linseed	gal	1 05 @ 1 10
Ashes Pot	℔	8½@ 10		Neats f	gal	1 50 @ 1 60
—Soda	℔	4½@ 6		Olive	gal	2 00 @ 3 00
Bal. Copa	℔	1 00 @ 1 05		—quarts	doz	7 50 @ 15 00
Bay Rum	gal	4 00 @ 6 00		—pints	doz	4 50 @ 10 00
Bark.				Origan	℔	60 @ 65
Cassia	℔	72 @ 78		Pepper't	℔	5 00 @ 6 25
Cinch r'd	℔	1 10 @ 1 50		Rosemary	℔	1 00 @ 1 25
" Pale	℔	2 00 @ 2 00		Sassafras	℔	1 00 @ 1 25
" Com	℔	60 @ 70		Sperm	gal	2 65 @ 2 75
Black Lead.				Tanners	gal	98 @ 1 03
American	℔	6 @ 6		Whale	gal	1 20 @ 1 30
East Ind	℔	13 @ 16		Winter'n	℔	10 00 @ 10 50
German	℔	6 @ 6		Opium Ty	℔	14 00 @ 14 40
Blue Mass	℔	75 @ 80		Phosphos	℔	1 00 @ 1 10
Blue Vitr	℔	14 @ 15		Pt Paris	bbl	5 00 @ 5 50
Borax ref	℔	35 @ 40		*Potass.*		
Brimstone	℔	6 @ 6		Bi chrom	℔	24 @ 25
—Flor Sul	℔	7½@ 8½		Chlorate	℔	36 @ 40
Calomel	℔	1 06 @ 1 10		Iodide	℔	5 00 @ 5 25
—English	℔	1 60 @ 1 65		Prus Yel	℔	45 @ 48
Camp ref	℔	50 @ 55		—Red	℔	1 05 @ 1 10
Canthar's	℔	3 00 @ 3 05		Putty	℔	4 @ 4½
Cham. Ger	℔	30 @ 35		Quin sulp	oz	2 45 @ 2 50
Roman	℔	28 @ 30		Rosin	bbl	4 00 @ 4 25
Chlorof'm	℔	1 42 @ 1 44		*Root.*		
Cloves	℔	44 @ 48		Gentian	℔	24 @ 26
Cochineal	℔	1 10 @ 1 15		Gingr R I	℔	27 @ 28
Con lye case	℔	6 00 @ 6 25		—Jamca	℔	33 @ 35
Copp'ras	℔	2 @ 3		Ipecac	℔	2 25 @ 2 50
CreamTar	℔	49 @ 52		Jalap	℔	2 40 @ 2 50
Cubebs	℔	30 @ 32		Liquorice	℔	18 @ 20
Cudbear	℔	25 @ 26		Sars Hon	℔	65 @ 65
Emery En	℔	13 @ 15		Senega	℔	75 @ 85
Et Nit sps	℔	48 @ 52		Valeri En	℔	50 @ 60
Ex Logw	℔	14 @ 16		Sal Ammo	℔	22 @ 24
Est Logw	℔	14 @ 16		—Epsom	℔	5 @ 5¼
—Liq Cala	℔	48 @ 50		—Soda	℔	3½@ 4
—Italian	℔	48 @ 50		*Seed.*		
—Sicily	℔	25 @ 28		Canary	℔	10 @ 11
Fustic chi	℔	3 @ 4		Hemp	℔	6 @ 6
Galls Alep	℔	47 @ 48		Cardamo	℔	6 00 @ 6 20
Gum.				Mustard	℔	15 @ 20
Arabic sts	℔	53 @ 58		Senna Al	℔	46 @ 50
" White	℔	75 @ 85		E. Ind	℔	25 @ 30
Myrrh T'k	℔	66 @ 70		*Soda.*		
Shellac	℔	40 @ 45		Bi Carb	℔	7 @ 8
Trag s'rts	℔	55 @ 65		Caustic	℔	8 @ 9
" Flake	℔	1 45 @ 1 65		Soap c'ast	℔	15 @ 18
Hoff'm's A	℔	48 @ 50		—Cast wh	℔	20 @ 22
Indigo Ma	℔	1 50 @ 1 60		Starch	℔	7 @ 8
—Span fl	℔	1 65 @ 1 70		Sugar L'd	℔	35 @ 41
Iodine res	℔	6 60 @ 7 00		Sumac Sic	℔	8 @ 10
Junip Ber	℔	6 @ 7		Terra Jap	℔	8 @ 10
Log Chipd	℔	3 @ 4		Turp spe	gal	63 @ 73
Mace	℔	1 95 @ 2 00		*Varnish.*		
Madder	℔	15 @ 17		Coach	gal	2 75 @ 3 00
Magne cal	℔	75 @ 80		Copal	gal	2 00 @ 3 00
—Carb	℔	30 @ 35		Japan	gal	1 25 @ 1 75
MannaSF	℔	1 00 @ 1 10		Damar	gal	3 00 @ 3 25
Morph sul	℔	10 00 @ 10 25		—Ex	gal	2 00 @ 2 25
Nutm No 1	℔	1 65 @ 1 70		Ven Red	℔	4 @ 4½

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 18, 1870.

The current quotations are as follows:

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	16 c	Juniata B	14 c
Anchor A	16 c	Anchor C	14 c
Eagle Extra	16 c	Duquesne	14 c
Conewago	15½c	Glencoe	14 c
Idaho	15½c	Pennsylvania	13 c
Nonatook	15½c	Magnolia	12 c
Pittsburgh Family	15 c	Allegheny	12 c
Walnut Creek	15 c	White Fawn	11½c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	12½c	Mourning	11½c
Merrimack W	14½c	American	12½c
Spragues	12@12½c	Orientals	12½c
Dunnells	12½c	Gloucester	12½c
Conestoga	12 c	Amoskeag	11½c
Lancaster	11½c	Troy	11 c
Wamsutta	12 c	Allen Pinks	13½c
Shirtings	11@12½c		

DELAINES.

Pacific	16 to 12c	Hamilton	16 to 20c
Manchester	16 to 12c	Armures	20c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	17	Waumee	15
Gloucester	15	Laurel G	12½
Glasgow	16		

TICKS.

Conestoga Premium A	35c
Gold Medal	28c
Conestoga C. T	24c
Conestoga C. C. A	22½c
Kellyville F	16c

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 26, 1870.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	23½
do do 12 thread	24
do do 6 and 9 thread	25
do do hawser laid oil well boring rope	23½
do do tarred	21
do lath twine, tarred	21
do hay, stave and leather twine	25
Sisal rope	19
do lath twine, tarred	20½
do hay, stave and leather twine	22
American backled hemp tarred rope	19
do do hemp white rope	21
Russia hemp tarred rope	19
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	40
Houseline, marline and hambroline	18@22
Spun yarn	18@20
Hemp lath twine, tarred	17
Hemp sash and bell cord	28@35
American hemp packing	14@30
Russia do do	11
Italian do do	16
Jute do	10
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American Navy Oakum	10
do do do best	12
Caulking cotton	18@22

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 26, 1870.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh on September 30th:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	Single strength. 2d quality.	Single strength. 1st quality.	Double Strength. 2d quality.	Double Strength. 1st quality.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	3 50	4 00	$6 50	[illegible]
8 by 11 to 10 by 15	3 80	4 50	7 00	[illegible]
11 by 14 to 12 by 18	[illegible]	4 80	7 50	[illegible]
14 by 16 to 16 by 24	[illegible]	5 00	8 00	[illegible]
18 by 22 to 18 by 30	[illegible]	5 50	9 00	[illegible]
20 by 28 to 24 by 30	[illegible]	6 00	10 00	[illegible]
26 by 28 to 24 by 36	[illegible]	6 50	11 00	[illegible]
26 by 36 to 26 by 40	[illegible]	7 00	12 00	[illegible]
28 by 40 to 30 by 44	[illegible]	7 50	13 00	[illegible]
29 by 46 to 32 by 44	[illegible]	8 00	14 00	[illegible]
30 by 50 to 32 by 50	[illegible]	8 50	15 00	[illegible]
32 by 54 to 34 by 56	[illegible]	9 00	16 00	[illegible]
34 by 60 to 36 by 60	[illegible]	10 00	18 00	[illegible]
40 by 60 to 40 by 60	[illegible]	[illegible]	20 00	[illegible]

All orders received after this date, will be charged at these prices, subject to discount of 25 ₩ cent.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 26, 1870.

There is a fair demand from yards with good stocks on hand.

We quote from yards as follows:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₩ M	$65 00
First Common	55 00
Second Common	28 00
Third Common	22 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock Joists and Scantling	18 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First Common, ₩ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring Boards	33 00
Partition Boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	33 00
Shelving on one side	31 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve inch vertical, with strips	31 00
Oak and Yellow Pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 7 25
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 18, 1870.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by Geo. H. Anderson & Co., wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	40a42c	Oak harness best city	41a44c
Oak sole, heavy	38a41c	Oak harness country	37a41c
Oak sole Spanish	38a41c	Bridle fair ₩ doz	$60a65
Oak, slaughter in rough	36a38c	Band leather ₩ lb	44a46c
Red sole B A mid	32a34c	Hand leather ₩ lb	44a46c
Red sole B A heavy	32a34c	Waxed calf	$1 15a1 45
Red sole Orinoco	31a33c	Wax kip	75a85c
Shoe skirting	44a45c	Wax'd upper ₩ ft	24a27c
Saddler's skirting	47a48c	No. 1 pad skins ₩ doz	$5 50a6 00
Black bridle ₩ doz	$55a60		

HIDES.

Green salted all weights	11 al1½c	Green salt calf	17 18 c
Green butchers' hides, cow & steer	8 a9 c	Green butchers' do	12 c
Green salt kip	14 a15 c	Dry Flint hides nominal	23a24 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits ₩ gal	$1 00a1 05	Bank Oil	85a90c
Straits best	85a90c	Tallow	9a9½c

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 25, 1870.

The following are the current quotations:

Pure in lots of 2,000 lb in oil	12 c
Pure in lots of 500 lb in oil	12½c
Fancy brands from	7 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11½c
Orange Mineral	13 @14 c
Pure Red Lead	10½@11 c
Painters' Red Lead	9½@10 c
Litharge	10½@11 c
Selected Zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French Zinc	17 c
Blue Paint, ground in oil	8 @13 c
Putty	4½ @5¼c

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 26, 1870.

There continues a large demand for crackers, and Marvin's card rates are given as follows:

Boston Crackers	9½	Milk Biscuit	10½
Wine "	10½	Ginger Snaps	15
Soda "	8	Extra Pilot	8½
Oyster "	8	Almond Nuts	18
Water "	8	Fruit Biscuits	13½
Butter "	8½	Mixed Cakes	16
Sugar "	10½	Spiced Jumbles	15
Dyspepsia "	10½	Sugar Jumbles	16
Lemon Buiscuit	13½	Ginger Cakes	14
Cream Crackers	28	Pilot Bread	7
Pounded biscuit	13½	Pearl Wafers	10
Cracker Meal	8	Farina crackers	9
Graham Boston	10	Graham Wine	10½
Graham Water	10		

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 25, 1870.

We quote the manufacturers' prices, as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ₩ dozen	$ 6 00
Shaker " 2, "	5 00
Hurl " 1, "	5 50
Hurl " 2, "	4 50
Braid " 1, "	5 00
Braid " 2, "	4 00
Round Hurl	4 00
Plain Hurl	3 50
Western common	4 00
Broom corn, prime, ₩ ton	$400
Broom corn, common, ₩ ton	$300@350
Broom handles, ₩ 1,000	20@25
Swallow brooms, ₩ dozen	6 00

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 26, 1870.

Although it is difficult to give the tobacco market in a satisfactory manner we herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices, manufacturers of course giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	$ 70@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Flounders	68@ 72	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Tens	65@ 70	Scotch Snuff	75
Navy	65@ 70	Copenh'n Snuff	85@ 90
Louisville Navy	75@ 78	Cut and Dry	28@ 32
Richmond do	70@ 72	Wheeling stogies	$11

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 25, 1870.

The following are the current rates in this market:

	₩ lb net cash.
Braziers' Coppers	33c
Bolt Coppers	33c
Flared and tapered sheets	36c
Circles under 84 inches diam	35c
Circles 84 inches and over diam	38c
Sheathing Copper by case	32c
Sheathing Copper, less than case	33c
Copper bottoms	36c

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 25, 1870.

We quote as follows the prices for various kinds of steel:

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, ⅝ to 2 inches	13c
Cast spring steel	13c
German spring steel	13c
Blister steel	10 @15c
Cast plow steel	13c
Best refined German plow steel	11c
Puddled do do	9c

Sheep at Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HESTONVILLE, PA., February 21, 1870.

Nine thousand five hundred sheep at Park Drove Yards. Good from six to seven cents; a few extras at eight to eight and a quarter cents.

J. L. A.

Ironton Iron Market.

During the past week the shipments abroad have been light—about as light as the receipts by cars. Charcoal mill iron is very scarce and in good demand at the old rates. Foundry iron is abundant, with but little doing in it.

The Ironton rolling mill had steam up on Tuesday and met with a little accident—the bursting of the supply pipe of the doctor. It was but trifling, however, and they are to-day running two-thirds of their capacity.

The nail mill resumed operations Monday last. There is a good demand for their products, although prices are not perfectly satisfactory.

Out of town, we notice that Olive has blown out. Notwithstanding one or two accidents during the year and a change of hearth in the fall, they have made a large lot of iron and have steadily received for it the highest market price.

The Kentucky charcoal furnaces have, we believe, blown out without exception.

No change in last week's quotations. We quote:

Foundry, No. 1 hot blast	$43@45
Foundry, No. 2 hot blast	40@42
Mill	38@40
Cold blast	60@63
Stone coal, No. 1	39@43
Stone coal, No. 2	37@39

New York Petroleum Market.

Petroleum—Crude in bulk continues very dull, and prices are a shade lower; we only hear of 1,200 bbls. sold at 15¾c, closing at 15½c; and on the lower creek 2,000 bbls. $4 60 for April. There is some demand for export, and a sale was made yesterday of 8,500 bbls. on private terms. Refined, for immediate delivery is dull and lower; 1,000 bbls. S. W. sold at 29½c, closing at 29¼c; 500 do, in bulk, 25½c, and about 10,000 cases S. W., part at 37½c. There is some demand for future delivery, and sales have been made of 4,500 bbls, April to December, at 31½c, B. O., and 10,000 do, March to July, on private terms. Naptha is dull at 10c. 500 bbls residuum sold at $475. In Philadelphia the market has been very dull, and prices are lower; sales 9,000 bbls at 29@29½c, closing heavy at the inside price.

Export since 1st January:	1870.	1869.
From New York gals	5,319,924	6,063,067
Other ports	3,627,628	3,141,102
Total gals	8,947,552	9,204,169
Same time, 1868		8,880,890
Same time, 1867		4,675,503

New York Pig Iron Market.

The *Iron Age* of February 17th reports the following:

American Pig Iron—The inactive state that we have recorded for some time still continues, and there is exceedingly little to report. Prices are almost entirely nominal, and may be called: $35 for No. 1 extra; $33 for No. 2 extra; gray forge, $31 to $32; white and mottled, $28. The only sale we are given is 100 tons No. 1 extra, Thomas, at a private figure. There are no contracts yet made, and a considerable diversity exists between the views of the furnaces and consumers. At present sales are confined to the smallest parcels for immediate wants.

Scotch Pig Iron—The sales the past week are about 400 tons, and include the following: 200 tons Eglinton, from ship, at $32 50; 100 tons Glengarnock, from ship, also at $33 50; 150 tons Gartsherrie, from dock, reported on private terms, but supposed to be $36.

The Wool Market.

The Washington *Reporter* of Wednesday has the following: Nearly all our exchanges announce an unusual briskness in the wool market for the past two or three weeks. In this section a vast amount has been gathered up and shipped, and we learn that the demand still continues. All our local buyers have been very active for the past week. We are told that prices range at 40@48c, according to quality.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 117¾@117⅞.

NEW YORK February 23—P. M.

FOUND THEIR LEVEL AT LAST.

To-day marked an important era in the national credit. The 1881 bonds, or the long sixes, sold at 117⅞@118, at the same time gold was at these figures, thus reaching par in gold. The 1881 bonds were among the first issued after the breaking out of the rebellion, and the money realized from the sale of these bonds equipped the first army put into the field, and also enabled the Government to raise an impromptu navy to at least make a show of blockading Southern ports. The decline in gold to-day to the lowest point since September 22, 1862, was one of the prominent features of Wall street. In the gold room to-day it was a most difficult matter to find a single bull, and indications were certainly in favor of another popular stampede to sell gold short. The great demand in Europe for American securities seems the basis for this strong bear feeling in the gold market.

MONEY.

Money easy at 4@6 ₩ cent.

STERLING

Dull at 108⅝@108⅞.

GOLD

Lower; opened at 118⅛, touched 118⅛ and 117¾, and closed at 117⅞@117⅞. The Government sold all bid for, viz: $885,000, at 117 88-100@118 39-100. Carrying rates 4½@6 ₩ cent. Clearances fifty-four millions. The steamer Calabria, from Liverpool, brought $255,000 in specie.

GOVERNMENTS

Heavy under the decline in gold. Coupons '81 117⅞@117⅞; do '62 115⅛@115⅜; do '64 114⅛@114⅜; do '65 115⅛@115⅜; do new 113⅛@113⅜; do '67 113⅜@113⅝; do '68 113⅜@113⅝; 10-40s 112⅛@112⅜; Currency 6s 111⅛@111⅜.

STATE BONDS

Steady. Missouris 90⅞; old Tennessees 56; new 49⅞; old Virginia 62; new 63; old North Carolina 45⅞; new 22¾.

At the annual election to-day for Directors of Quicksilver Mining Company, the following were elected: Jno. K. Prayn, Jas. W. Elwell, Ashbel Green, Alfred E. Tilton, Edwin Hoyt, D. Mahoney, Ludlow Patton, Jno. M. Tobin, G. K. Trainor, Chas. Mould and Geo. W. Batts.

STOCKS.

The railway market rallied towards the close, and there was a general recovery in prices from the lowest point of the day. The chief features were Lake Shore, Northwestern, Rock Island, New Jersey Central and Vanderbilt shares. The market closed firm. Miscellaneous list firm. In Mariposa preferred and Pacific Mail. Express stocks quiet and steady.

CLOSING PRICES.

Canton 58; Cumberland 30¾; Western Union Telegraph 34⅝; Quicksilver 14⅝; Mariposa 9⅞; do preferred 21; Adams Express 63⅝; Wells Fargo 21⅞; American 36; United States 52⅝; Pacific Mail 42⅞; New York Central 97⅞; Erie 28; do preferred 48; Harlem 146; do preferred 150; Hudson Scrip 95⅞; Reading 97⅞; Michigan Central 121; Lake Shore 88⅞; Illinois Central 142¼; Pittsburgh 102⅜; Northwestern 72⅝; do preferred 89; Rock Island 120; St. Paul 64⅞; do preferred 78⅝; Wabash 46; do preferred 70; Fort Wayne 91⅞; Terre Haute 34; do preferred 56; Chicago and Alton 113; do preferred 113; Ohio and Mississippi 31⅞; New Jersey Central 104⅞; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 20⅞; Hartford and Erie 8; St. Joseph 107; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 74⅝.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Calumet 80; Copper Falls 5; Franklin 7; Hecla 85; Quincy 28.

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold $76,736,673; currency, $7,606,592; general balance, $84,438,119.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, February 23, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—⅛ off buying and par selling.

FLOUR—Quiet at $3 80@4 75 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Quiet and firm at 87@87½c for No. 1, and No. 2 at 81@81½c, closing at 81⅞@81⅞c; this afternoon market dull and unchanged.

CORN—Firm and quiet at 69½c for No. 2 and 60@66c for new; 47@51½c for no grade, closing at 69½c for No. 2, this afternoon No. 2 dull at 69½@69⅝c.

OATS—Quiet; sales of No. 2 at 38⅞@38⅞c, closing at 38⅞c.

RYE—More active and steady at 66⅞@68c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Almost nominal at 65@72c for No. 2.

HIGHWINES—Firm and ½@1c higher; sales at 93@94c, closing firm at 93⅞@94c for iron-bound packages.

PROVISIONS—Active. Mess pork dull and easier; sales at $26 70 buyers February; $27 seller, $27 50 buyer April, closing nominal at $26 75 cash. Lard ⅛c lower, closing quiet at 14⅜c. Hams quiet, sweet pickled 14⅞c; green 13⅝c loose. Meats brisk and steady; short ribs 13⅞@14c; dry salted shoulders 10@10½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Active at $10@11, closing at $10 50@10 75 dividing on 200.

LIVE HOGS—Dull at $8 00@9 30 for fair to extra prime.

CATTLE—Dull at $4 50@5 25 for fair to good butchers' stock; $6 50@7 37½ for good to choice shipping steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 23.—Cotton heavy and lower; sales 5,200 bales at 24@24½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 8,196 bbls; flour quiet and firm for low grades, which are scarce; sales of 6,800 bbls at $4 75@5 00 for super State and western; $5 15@5 85 for extra State; $5 15@6 00 for extra western; $5 70@6 30 for white wheat extra; $5 20@6 15 for round-hoop Ohio; $5 50@6 25 for extra St. Louis; $6 25@8 50 for good to choice do. Rye flour firmer; sales 250 bbls at $4 25@5 10. Corn meal quiet. Whisky without change; sales 350 bbls western at 98½@99c free. Receipts of wheat 8,800 bush; heavy and 1@2c lower; sales 41,000 bush at $1 05@1 10 for No 3 spring; $1 14@1 19 for No 2 do; $1 27@1 30 for winter red and amber western; $1 40 for amber Southern; $1 68 for choice white State. Rye quiet. Barley active and firm at $1 10@1 17, the latter for Bay Quinte. Receipts of corn 14,640 bushels; new scarce and 2@3c better; sales 34,000 bush at 85@88c for new mixed western; $1 02 for old white western; $1@1 03 for new yellow Jersey and Southern. Receipts of oats 10,387 bush; oats ½c better; sales 38,000 bushels at 55@57c for western; 62@64c for State. Rice quiet; Carolina 6@7c. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar firm; sales 500 hhds Cuba at 10⅛@10⅜c. Molasses dull; sales 200 bbls New Orleans at 70@74c. Petroleum dull at 16c for crude, and 29½c for refined. Hops quiet and firm at 18@28c for American. Wool firm; sales 250,000 lbs at 43@55c for domestic fleece; 38½@48½c for pulled. Leather—hemlock sole steady at 29@30½c for South American. Coal heavy and lower; sales by auction to-day of 80,000 tons Scranton at $4 05@4 15 for lump; $4 02½@4 17½ for steamboat; $4 05@4 20 for grate; $4 17½@4 22½ for egg; $4 67½@4 87½ for stove; $3 92½@4 for chestnut. Linseed oil steady at 97@98c. Turpentine quiet at 47@48c. Pork heavy and drooping; sales 975 bbls at $26 62@26 75 for new mess; $24 for prime mess; also, 250 bbls new mess, seller April, at $26 75, and 250 bbls do for March and April at $26 62. Beef steady and unchanged; sales 150 bbls and 250 tierces. Beef hams quiet; sales 90 bbls at $28 00@32 50 for new. Cut meats heavy; sales 120 packages at 10⅞@11⅜c for shoulders, and 14@14⅞c for hams. Middles dull; sales 50 boxes long clear at 14⅞@15c. Dressed hogs a shade firmer at 11⅜@11⅞c for western. Lard heavy and drooping; sales 780 tierces at 14⅞@15⅞c for steam, and 16@16⅛c for kettle rendered. Butter quiet at 14@26c for Ohio. Cheese dull and heavy at 16@18c. Sheathing copper steady at 32c; ingot copper dull at 21c for Lake Superior. Pig iron quiet at $32 00@33 00 for Scotch, and $33 00@35 00 for American. Bar dull at $82 50 for refined English and American. Sheet quiet at 11@12c, gold, for Russia. Nails lower at 4½c for cut, 6c for clinch, and 23@29c for horse shoe. Freights to Liverpool nominally unchanged.

LATEST—Flour closed quiet and scarcely so firm. Wheat lower and dull at $1 13@1 18 for No 2 spring, and $1 26@1 29 for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal. Oats firm at 55@57½c for western. Corn quiet and firm at 75@84c for unsound, and 85@93c for sound new mixed western. Pork nominal at $26 50 for mess for March, and $26 50 bid and $26 75 asked for April. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats and bacon nominally unchanged. Lard dull and heavy at 15⅛c for prime steam for March and April. Eggs in fair demand at 23½@24c for fresh.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 23.—Flour unchanged and dull; family $5 25@5 50. Wheat dull at $1 00@1 08. Corn dull for mixed lots but dry and sound scarce and wanted at 73@74c, whilst the other grades sell at 68@70c; the great bulk of that coming in is more or less damaged. Oats steady at 52@55c. Rye dull at 85@88c. Barley dull at $1 00@1 20. Cotton dull and prices lower; middling 23@23½c. Tobacco firm and scarce; receipts very light; sales 35 hhds. at full rates. Whisky firm and in good demand at 94c cash, and 95c on time. Mess pork firm but quiet at $27 50 for standard city brands, but the demand is light. Bulk meats firm at 10½c for shoulders; 14c, 14½c and 15c for clear rib and clear sides, but demand light. Bacon firm but quiet; shoulders 12¾@12⅞c; sides 16@17c for clear rib and clear, sugar cured hams 18@19c. Lard firm but quiet; steam 14⅞c; kettle 15⅛c. Butter scarce and firm at 30@35c. Eggs 19@20c and in demand. Linseed oil $1 and in fair jobbing demand. Lard oil $1 37@1 40 for winter. Petroleum 30@31c for refined. Groceries unchanged and quiet. Gold 117⅞ buying. Exchange dull at 1-10 ⅛ discount. Money market easy at 8@10 ₩ cent.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, February 23.—Tobacco in brisk demand and prices firm. Cotton nominal at 23½c. Hemp nominally unchanged. Flour steady and unchanged; super $4 25@4 50; X $4 55@4 75; XX $4 85@5 25; XXX $5 50@6; family $6 50@7. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No 2 spring inspected 88c; No 1 do 91½c; No 2 red fall 97½c@$1; choice $1 15@1 20. Corn more active and unchanged; mixed 70@72c; yellow 71@73c; white 74@79c. Oats unchanged; Nos 1 and 2 mixed in bulk 44@55c; mixed and white sacked 49@52c. Barley unchanged at 97c@$1 05 for mixed spring; $1 25@1 30 for ... higher at 73c ... dull and weak ... Molasses—no ... changed at 2... at $27 75. Dry ... for shoulders; ... sides. Bacon fi... ders; 16½c for c... Lard nominal a... for choice kettl... @7c for heavy ... to heavy sell at ... [illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, ... to-day was fair... and prints are s... of goods, buyer... chase with mor... brown changed ... from 37½ to 35c... No other chang... ing are a few pr... Pacific extra ... Pittsfield A 11... York mills 22½c... vile 17c; Fruit o... 15c; Amoskeag ... keag B ... 17c, Reva ... [illegible]

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 23.—Cotton quiet; middlings 23c. Flour quiet; extra family $5. Grain quiet; red and white wheat $1 05@1 15. Corn 80c ... sacked. Provisions—demand only fair; mess pork $27 50. Bacon—shoulders 12½c; clear rib 16½c; clear sides 16½c. Bulk—shoulders 11½c; clear rib sides 15½c. Lard—tierce 15c. Hams—sugar cured 19½@20c. Whisky steady at 93@94c. Sales 175 hhds tobacco at $5 55@6 75 for frosted trash; $6 90@7 50 for ordinary to good lugs; $9 00@13 00 for common to medium leaf; $14@17 for good to fine leaf; $15 50@67 00 for medium to fancy wrappers.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Buckwheat flour—Market well supplied at $4@4 50 for good to choice brands. Rye flour to moderate demand at $5@5 25 ₩ bbl. Wheat dull, no better; No 1 red winter at $1 10; No 2 do held at $1 06. Corn dull and nominal. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye steady at 85@90c. Barley dull at a range of 85c@$1. Petroleum dull and heavy; refined held at 25½@26c; retail lots 27@29c. Crude lower and dull at $3 50 ₩ bbl.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 23.—Flour—family active and firm; western superfine $4 75@5 00. Wheat dull; Maryland $1 40@1 45; Pennsylvania $1 23@1 26. Corn steady; white 93@95c; yellow 92c. Oats dull at 52@54c. Rye dull at 90@95c. Mess pork firm at $27 50@28 00. Bacon active and firm; rib sides 15½c; clear rib 16½@16⅞c; shoulders 12¾@13c; hams 19@20c. Lard quiet at 16½c. Whisky quiet at 99c@$1.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.—Flour dull; fancy $6 25@6 75; other grades unchanged. Wheat in improved demand; Pennsylvania red $1 23@1 30. Rye $1 00. Corn steady; new yellow 86@91c. Oats in fair demand. Petroleum quiet; crude 15¾c; refined 28¼@28½c. Provisions dull. Mess pork $26@26 50. Whisky dull at 99c@$1.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 23.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and a shade better; No 1 white Michigan $1 20; regular $1 10; amber held at $1 07; No 1 red $1 08; No 2 do $1 07. Corn a little better; 70c for regular; new 71c; no grade 61c. Oats quiet; No 1 48c; No 2 45c. Clover seed lower at $8 05.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 23.—Flour dull and prices unchanged. Wheat weak; No 1 87c; No 2 82c; receipts 14,000 bush. Corn steady; new shelled $1 18. Oats nominal at 42½c. Rye steady; No. 1 in store 69½c. Barley dull and entirely nominal.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 23.—Wheat very firm; extra white $1 25; No 1 do $1 15; amber $1 04. Oats steady at 47c. Barley $1 65 ₩ cental. Clover seed steady at $8 25@8 37. Dressed hogs $11 for good weights.

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, February 23.—Cotton easier; low middlings 21½c; good ordinary 20c; stock, 5,900 bales.

SAYS the Philadelphia *Ledger*: We want our readers and the public to remember that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shows by its last annual report that it earned in the year 1869, on gross traffic, $17,250,814, at an expense of $12,203,267—giving as net profits $5,047,544. This result, it should be remembered, was against a most unwarranted opposition on the part of the New York roads, which reduced freight charges far below a paying profit, an experiment not likely to be repeated very soon.

Tremendous Sensation—Wonders will Never Cease—The People Marvel Much.

Since the advent at the Robinson House, in this city, of Dr. Darrin, the great restorer of health, the excitement not only in that vicinity, but wherever any of the numerous patients he relived can be found, has been most intense. The old story—the lame walk, the deaf hear, the blind see—has came to be reality in our midst, and what will be scouted at as too marvelous to be true, is now demonstrated in too palpable a manner as to leave any room for the slightest doubt or uncertainty. That the doctor is achieving a vast deal of good in this community, no one will attempt to deny who has given the subject the slightest examination. Testimonials are being continually received from all portions of this and adjoining States, all testifying to and corroborative of what we have here said. A few of those we herewith present, and could add many more did not want of space forbid. Mr. J. C. Smith's son, seven miles from here, rheumatic trouble, cured in ten minutes and left crutches; Miss Eliza Terry, this city, spasms, two years, cured with two treatments; Mrs. Wm. B. Ray, Penn street, sciatic rheumatism, cured immediately; S. J. Hart, Larimer Station, defect in eye sight, cured; Miss Reynolds, Lawrenceville, neuralgia and catarrh, cured; Mr. O. Dunn, Pittsburgh, severe cough, asthma and dyspepsia, cured with three operations; L. M. Johnston, deafness ten years, cured; Mrs. Buel, headache and liver complaint a long time. For further cases send for his circular, with stamp.

The above are but a few of the marvelous cures wrought by this truly great benefactor to his race. His rooms are crowded from morning till night with the afflicted of all grades and stations, all anxious to see the Doctor, and receive a share of the benefits which he seems to be literally lavishing upon all who desire them.

The Doctor does not pretend to cure *all* diseases—no mortal can do that—and he should be distinguished from those pretenders and charlatans who boldly and blasphemously proclaim that they hold in their hand the mysteries of life and death. His method of treatment consists in bringing into action the all-potent elements of nature, and the recuperative forces of the human system; he adopts a natural course which commends itself to the humblest understanding; he often effects an immediate cure of cases deemed beyond all reach, because, in connection with natural agencies, he brings in requisition higher powers and elements wrapt in mystery to the ignorant, and beyond the material schools of Materia Medica, though recognized by Sacred Histories in all times, and the most eminent physicians of every age.

We would urge upon all sufferers to lose no time—delays are dangerous—but go at once and see the Doctor, and don't take our word for it that he will cure you. Try him and ascertain for yourselves, and you will be glad to add your voice to the testimony in favor of the man who has conferred upon you a benefit, in comparison with which all other gifts sink into insignificance—the great and inestimable boon of health. Dr. Darrin can be found daily at his rooms in the Robinson House, corner of Duquesne Way and Seventh street, for a short time longer.—*Exchange.*

MARRIED:

VANKIRK—FARRAND—Thursday, February 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. H. Conkle, of Elizabeth, assisted by Rev. A. J. Lane, R. B. VANKIRK, M. D., of West Newton, Pa., and Miss MINNIE FARRAND, of Elkton, Ohio.

[New Lisbon papers please copy.]

LOGAN—LYON—On Tuesday evening, 22d inst., at the house of the bride's parents, by Rev. David Elliott, D. D., assisted by Rev. A. A. Hodge, D. D., GEO. B. LOGAN to FANNY G. LYON, all of Allegheny city.

DIED.

KETTENBURG—On Wednesday, at 9 A. M., W. D. KETTENBURG, in the seventieth year of his age.

DICKSON—On Wednesday, the 16th inst., at the residence of Thomas Mitchell, No 305 Penn street, THOMAS DICKSON, of Swissvale, Wilkins township, in the eightieth year of his age.

DAHLEM—On Thursday morning, at 4 o'clock, GEORGE B. DAHLEM, aged twenty-one years and four months.

THOMPSON—On Sabbath morning, February 20, 1870, at 3 o'clock, Mr. MOORE THOMPSON.

McMASTER—On Sabbath morning, February 20, 1870, at half past 6 o'clock, at the residence of her mother, near Sewickley, Mrs MAGGIE T. McMASTER, only daughter of Mrs Grace B. and the late Andrew McMaster, Esq., aged fifteen years and five months.

SIDDALL—On Sabbath evening, February 20th, SARAH LOUISE, daughter of James E. and Lizzie G. Siddall, aged two years and three months.

GRUBBS—At the residence of her parents, in Richland township, Allegheny county, Pa., at 5 o'clock A. M., February 21st, 1870, LIZZIE, daughter of Issac and Elizabeth Grubbs, in the twenty-seventh year of her age.

POSKETT—On Tuesday morning, February 22d, at 3 o'clock, Mrs. ALICE POSKETT, in the sixty-ninth year of her age.

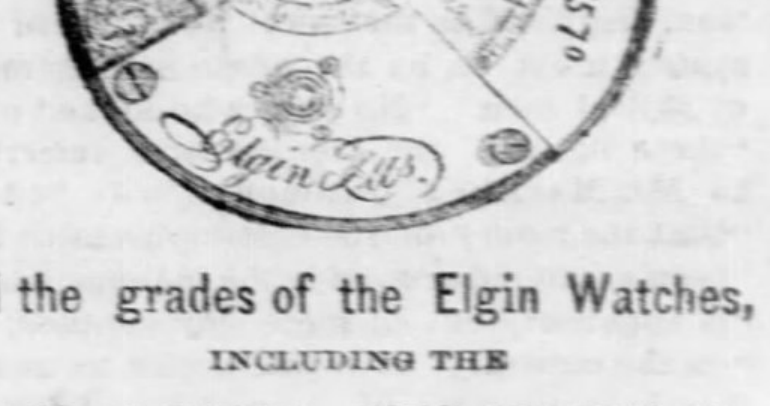
GAMBLE—On Monday evening, February 21st, Mrs. MARY GAMBLE, in her seventy-third year.

TOTTEN—Tuesday, noon, February 22d, of bronchial catarrh, FREDERICK, youngest son of Robert C. and Louise Totten, aged nineteen months.

Elgin Watches

MANUFACTURED BY THE

National Watch Company.



All the grades of the Elgin Watches,

INCLUDING THE

"LADY ELGIN,"

READY FOR SPRING TRADE.

The Company also call the attention of Watch buyers to the fact that the Elgin Watches now offered have several peculiar improvements over all others and also a new

Patent Dust Excluder,

So constructed as to enclose the works, and form a protection against dust, enabling the movement to remain in order without cleaning double the time that a watch will ordinarily run without this protection.

The Company feel confident, after having had their Watches three years in the market, and selling many thousands of them in all parts of the country, that the Elgin Watches are the best time keepers now offered to the American public, for either Ladies' or Gentlemen's use, Railway or other uses.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED DEALERS

In various parts of the land have unreservedly endorsed them. They are in use upon numerous lines of Railway, including the *UNION PACIFIC* and the *PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL*, and officers of these roads, with other prominent R. R. officials, indorse them as the best Watches for the use of R. R. employes and travelers, yet introduced.

The following are presented as specimens of these testimonials:

UNION PACIFIC R. R. OFFICE OF GEN'L SUPT.
Omaha, December 16, 1869.

HON. T. M. AVERY, President National Watch Co., Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Sir:—During the month that I have carried one of your "B. W. Raymond" Watches it has not failed to keep the time with so much accuracy as to leave nothing to desire in this regard. For accuracy, in time-keeping, beauty of movement and finish, your Watches challenge my admiration, and arouse my pride as an American, and I am confident that in all respects they will compete successfully in the markets of the world, with similar manufacturers of older nations. They need only to be known to be appreciated. Yours, most respectfully,

C. G. HAMMOND, Gen'l Supt.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,
General Supt., New York, January 17, 1870.

T. M. AVERY, Esq., President National Watch Co.

Dear Sir:—The Watch made by your Company which I have carried the past two months, has kept excellent time. I have carried it frequently on engines, and have been on the road with it almost daily. During this time it has run uniformly with our standard clock. Truly yours,

J. M. TOUCEY, Gen'l Supt.

The following dealers also, in various parts of the country, have certified that they consider the Elgin Watches to be all that the Company have advertised them ... [illegible]

159 and 161 Lake St., Chicago.

Weekly Commercial.

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CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AND SECRETARY CHASE.

The difference with which the Legal Tender law has been viewed by Chief Justice Chase and Secretary Chase, provokes sharp criticism throughout the country to the disparagement of the former. The Chief Justice, at the time Secretary of the Treasury, was directly responsible for the laws providing for the issue of legal tender notes passed in 1862, and he was nominated to the Supreme Bench to give support to the principles he had avowed in maintaining the constitutionality of such laws.

The circumstances under which resort was had to the legal tender laws were peculiar. The delusion that the war was an affair of sixty days had been dispelled; foreign nations were unfriendly; the Confederate loan had been supported abroad and ours rejected; the banks which had taken the last three loans informed the Government of their inability to take more. There was an army in the field numbering over half a million of men, and no means for its support existed. This was the condition of affairs. A legal tender bill was pending in Congress, but its passage was doubtful. The Ways and Means Committee complained to Mr. Seward that they were embarrassed from want of Mr. Chase's support. A conference between the two Cabinet Ministers followed, which resulted in a letter addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase, to the Committee, in which the distress of the country was stated most urgently. This letter was to influence the House. It bears date February 3, 1862, and this extract is contained in it: "Immediate action is of great importance. The Treasury is nearly empty. I have been obliged to draw for the last instalment of the November loan; so soon as it has been paid I fear the banks generally will refuse to receive the United States notes. You will see the necessity of urging the bill through without more delay."

After thus setting forth the necessity of the proposed legislation, Mr. Chase wrote "it is true that I came with reluctance to the conclusion that the legal tender act is a necessity, *but I came to it decidedly and I support it earnestly*." The bill was not immediately passed, and Mr. Chase again, on the 15th of February, in a letter to Mr. Spaulding, wrote: "It is very important the bill should go through to-day, and through the Senate this week. The public exigencies do not admit of delay."

On the strength of this letter Mr. Spaulding said in the House, "I have within the last two or three hours received a note from the Secretary of the Treasury, informing me that it is absolutely necessary that we should press this measure to a vote without further delay. Therefore I move that the Committee rise, with a view of closing debate." The motion was agreed to, and the succeeding day the bill passed the House of Representatives; ayes 93, nays 54.

This was the first legal tender law. But after it had been tried, and found to work advantageously, Mr. Chase on the 7th of June, 1862, called for an additional act, authorizing the issue of $150,000,000 more—of this sum $35,000,000 to be of denominations less than five dollars—"and that these be made a *legal tender for* DEBTS, except interest on loans," etc.

This statement of facts places the responsibility of the Chief Justice for the law which he has decided, in part, to be valueless, in a clear and unmistakable light. His inconsistency is palpable. And quoting the language of a reviewer, "his change of position must be referred to the same set of circumstances which made him seek to be the candidate of the Democracy against the great soldier who by means of the legal-tender act wielded our forces with success."

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION—THE TRUTH OUT.

The investigation now going on at Harrisburg, as to the use of the unexpended balance by the State Treasurer, so abundantly confirms everything the Commercial has said upon the subject that we have been content to leave the testimony to our readers without note or comment. Mr. Mackey's testimony on Thursday made it clear that deposits were left with certain banks at the request of friends of the Treasurer, and that these friends subsequently received "accommodations" from the banks as a reward for their services in securing a share of the deposits. There is nothing astonishing in this; it is the natural outgrowth of the system under which our State finances have been administered, and indicates at once how the "Treasury ring" has been formed and maintained, and how it became potent in State politics. Friends of the Treasurer secure deposits in certain banks; they are pecuniarily benefited by doing so, and the banks make their profits out of the deposits; the system grows until it permeates every part of the State; politicians and moneyed institutions participate in its benefits; they are of course anxious to maintain and extend it; and very easily fall into the habit of seeking to control the people of the State, especially in the election of members of the Legislature and the choice of State Treasurer, as well as legislation itself. The whole arrangement is as plain as it is possible for any secret or underhand manœuvering to be made. It is the basis upon which the corrupt "rings" within the party manage to exist and to become influential. The power to use one, two three or four millions of dollars to maintain the political supremacy of any man, or set of men, is a fearful one; it is at war with every principle of our institutions, debasing and corrupting to the politics of the State, and certain, in the end, to result in gigantic frauds and magnificent defalcations.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* realizes the facts patent from the face of the investigation, disguised as the secret workings of the system must be, by the acute management of skilful men. "No one who looked over these figures," the *Inquirer* says, referring to Mr. Mackey's testimony, "will believe that the money of the Commonwealth has been scattered around in the manner which is apparent, out of mere carelessness, or, on the contrary, with the desire to guard the best interests of the public. There is method evident in the whole business, and it cannot be that the very doubtful investments, which have been made in some cases, were obtained by the parties to be benefited without some little arrangement in compensation to the officer who had been liberal." Precisely; that is the point to which the whole investigation tends. Where else could the State Treasurers realize the magnificent fortunes of which Governor Geary spoke in his annual message? Certainly not on a salary of seventeen hundred dollars per annum.

DO THE WOMEN ASK FOR SUFFRAGE?

Woman suffrage is favorably regarded in some parts of the country. In the West, especially, considerable numbers of the politicians seem inclined to bring the question to the test of actual trial. In the Illinois Constitutional Convention a resolution was lately introduced which instructed the appropriate committee to report on the propriety of submitting the question whether or not women shall be allowed to vote, to the women of the State. This measure appears well adapted to settle one highly important point in the agitation of this momentous subject. Not only by rigid old fashioned conservatives, but by some male reformers of decidedly radical tendencies it is confidently affirmed that comparatively few women really desire to enjoy the privilege so highly valued by the other sex. Perhaps a good many of them might be gratified by the concession of the right, as a recognition of their perfect human equality, and, also, as placing them in a position from which an occasional advantage might accrue to them—but, it is alleged, that even these would be generally content in the knowledge that they could vote if they pleased to do so, without any wish to make their influence felt in that way. To ladies of the genus technically designated as the "strong-minded," this indifference seems very contemptible. In denunciation of such pitiful pusillanimity their rhetoric glows and sparkles, and there is, no doubt, a consuming force in their allusions to prisoners who shrink from the light, and to slaves who hug their chains. Indeed, it is possible to admire the persistent zeal and fiery energy with which many of these champions of female emancipation carry on the agitation of their cause. Not in a beautiful but in a striking manner they refute the maligner of their kind who denied *character* to women, as being constituted of "matter too soft a lasting mark to bear, and best distinguished by black, brown or fair." Yet, after all, it is not doubtful, but certain, that these sublime and stormful agitators exhibit not only a less refined and delicate, but a less lofty and sagacious appreciation of feminine ambition and its spheres than is entertained by their quieter and, as it seems, meeker sisters. Woman has thus far governed the world by means of the very qualities of which these reformers are blindly striving to divest her. A clear perception of these truths is, we see, prompting thoughtful members of the sisterhood to resist the innovation. We learn that anti-woman's rights associations have been formed in some places. Cogent arguments against female suffrage have appeared from the hands of women. The recent movement in Washington ought perhaps to be regarded as the most significant and important indication of the antagonism to which we allude. A number of ladies, some of them wives and daughters of high government officials, are reported to have appeared before a committee of the Senate for the purpose of giving their views in opposition to the concession of suffrage to their sex. On account of the central position and high social relations of the parties this action may be the beginning of an agitation destined to become coextensive with the agitation to which it is opposed.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT SWINDLE.

The "Border Claim Bill" is in the hands of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. So far all efforts to secure a favorable report from the Committee have failed. It is said to be evenly divided on a negative and affirmative recommendation. No matter how the Committee reports, we have no idea the bill can become a law in the shape in which it was submitted to the House last week. Its provisions contemplate nothing but wholesale plunder, the satisfaction of meritorious claims being an entirely secondary matter. Some of the claims covered by the bill were canvassed by a Commission appointed by the Governor in 1868, for the purposes of assessing the damages sustained by citizens of the border counties. The claims allowed by this commission number four thousand, and aggregate $1,820,998. In an exhibit before us they are subdivided into claims for damage done by the Union army to personal property and real property, and rebel damage to personal and real property. Annexed is a statement showing the amount claimed and the sums allowed by the Commission:

Counties.	Claimed.	Allowed.
Perry	$ 2,898	$ 2,640
Bedford	7,186	7,126
Fulton	54,421	45,650
Cumberland	238,800	216,724
Adams	582,353	507,797
York	127,668	124,728
Franklin	838,152	788,733
Totals	$1,837,995	$1,693,398

But this is not all. To the amount must be added, we are told by a Harrisburg correspondent, "the sum of $1,128,564 balance due under adjudication made pursuant to act of 1866, and $118,000 under the act of 1863." This gives us a refreshing total of sixty-seven thousand dollars over three millions! When we look at the amount we do not wonder the "Border Claim Bill" was drawn so that the lobby can drive a yoke of oxen through any part of it. Give one million to secure the passage of the measure, and over two millions remain. What a magnificent opening for contingent fees and retainers to the lobby. The claims are in the hands of comparatively a small number of speculators, and they are prepared to go to every length to get into the State Treasury. Under the bill proposed, with interested parties to make the awards and draw their checks on the State funds, it will be possible to double up on the three millions of claims now before the public. In this view it is prudent to provide for a State loan, and declare that the Treasury shall pay out six hundred thousand dollars annually, until the last claim that can be mustered up shall be satisfied.

The scheme, from beginning to end, is one of the most bare-faced robberies ever contemplated in any State of the Union. We know of nothing to compare it with. As we have stated, we have no idea the bill will pass as introduced; but still there is danger, for it invites unprecedented lobby influences and combinations. The virtue of the Legislature will be sorely tempted. We earnestly hope it will not yield to the temptation from which we all pray to be delivered, but which, unfortunately, in this instance, meets the members full in the face. One million of dollars as a lobby fund! Think of it. Aside from the members from the seven counties presenting the claims, who may be supposed to be interested parties, we do not see how an honest vote can be obtained for the Dill bill. This is a sweeping assertion, we admit, but to what other conclusion can a fair man arrive, who scrutinizes and realizes the possibilities of the proposed law.

The Philadelphia *Day*, in an editorial article on the testimony of Mr. Mackey, says:

> "The question which now presents itself, and to which the public requires an answer, is, did these depositories pay anything for the use of the funds deposited? If so, to whom did they pay it? and what became of the bonus, or interest, or allowance so paid? The law prohibits the appropriation of any profits accruing to the use of public moneys by the Treasurer. If any earnings there be, they belong to the Treasury. And if any profits have been realized, shall we not be shown the fact in some of Mr. Mackey's balance sheets? His balance sheet of January 31, 1870, shows no statement of profits received from the deposit of funds, either with banks or bankers. Perhaps his final balance sheet will make good this grave defect.
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> "Enough has been elicited to show the necessity for investigation, as well as the impossibility of abandoning its prosecution until the entire history of State Treasury management shall be laid open to the public. If men refuse to answer plain questions, the public will draw its own inferences."

When the Commercial began the discussion of the Unexpended Balance question—and we may, without egotism, say here that we continued it alone for a considerable time—and in pressing it to the conclusion which, to the satisfaction of all good citizens, is now plainly in view, we were accused of having private animosities to gratify, and that we were engaged in a personal crusade. We have never doubted that if the facts were brought out they would abundantly vindicate our motives and justify our course. This we feel is already the case concerning the management of the public funds for private advantage; and we are perfectly confident that, were the opportunity afforded, it would be made to appear that all that has been said in this connection, about legislative brokerage and kindred abuses, was equally well founded. The only regret is that this branch of the subject has not been confided to an investigating committee as fully intent on doing their duty as the committee which is at present inquiring into the practices of the Treasury.

The effect of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the legal tender act, upon the finances of Pennsylvania, is a matter of some importance to the tax payers of the Commonwealth. The interest bearing debt of the State, of dates prior to 1862, amounts in the aggregate to about eight millions of dollars. Averaging the rate of interest at 5 1-2 per cent., gives an aggregate interest charge of $440,000 in currency. To render this equal to coin at the present price of gold, will cost $88,000 more. Besides these $8,000,000, the State owes of the loan issued under the act of January 11, 1840, and which is due July 11, 1870, $1,100,000. The bonds thus maturing, the State is now paying off, principal and interest, and, under the decision of the Supreme Court, is liable for the amount in coin. The agent of the State, however, is tendering payment only in currency, which some creditors refuse and others accept under protest. In several States legislative action has been instituted to make their financial policy conform to Judge Chase's decision. In New York in the assembly, on Friday last, a resolution was adopted by a vote of 85 ayes to 20 nays, directing the principal and interest of the State debt contracted prior to 1862, to be paid in specie, and authorizing the State officials to purchase the coin necessary to enable them to comply with the instructions.

A meeting was held in New York, a short time since, by a number of gentlemen interested in prison reform, to make arrangements for the assembling of the National Prison Congress in Cincinnati next September. Six States were represented, and among the gentlemen present we observe the name of Mr. T. H. Nevin, of the Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, who gave an interesting account of the state of prison discipline in that institution. Mr. Nevin claimed that one difficulty in the way of success in the Pennsylvania prisons is the frequency of pardons, and that another grave obstacle existed in the difficulty of finding homes and employment for discharged prisoners. He gave an encouraging account of the workings of the commutation law, and the modification in prison rule enabling the convicts to congregate together for purposes of instruction, worship and labor. The topics proper for discussion at the Cincinnati Congress were outlined at the New York meeting. The importance of a substitution of indeterminate or reformation sentences instead of time sentences, is one of the important questions to be submitted to the Congress.

The House of Representatives on Thursday last, made a delightful muddle of the bill "to enable the citizens of Pennsylvania to determine whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be permitted." The important point of the measure, contended for by the temperance party, was the provision in section one authorizing the Courts of Quarter Sessions on the petition of one-fourth of the legal voters of any *district* (meaning ward, borough or township) to order an election in said district "for" or "against the sale of liquors." If the affirmative vote prevailed the present license laws remained in force applicable to the district; but if a majority of the people voted "against the sale," then absolute prohibition intervened. How the muddle was created is best explained by the concluding sections added to the bill, just before it was ordered to a third reading. They are as follows, the objectionable amendments being in italics:

> Sec. 5. The word *district*, in sections 2, 3 and 4 of this act, shall be held to include a *county only*.
>
> Sec. 6. That in any district where, pursuant to the forms indicated in the previous sections of this act, a majority vote shall be cast against the sale of liquors, said vote being attested by the officers of the election, as already provided, the retail sale of intoxicating liquors shall be and is hereby forbidden in such districts under the penalties inflicted by the license laws in force in said district at the time of said election, and intoxicating liquors shall not be sold at wholesale within the limits thereof unless in original imported packages (*nor in less quantities than ten gallons*), under the penalties, for any violation, inflicted by the laws restricting the wholesale sale of liquors.
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> Sec. 7. That intoxicating liquors shall be held to mean ale, porter, strong beer, lager beer, bitters in whole or part, all wines; and every other alcoholic fluid adapted for use as a beverage.

The ten gallon provision, and the change in the elections authorized from *district* to *county* elections, are objected to by the friends of the original proposition. As it stands the bill does not meet the approval of either side, and this was, very possibly, the object of the amendments. The question in the House when it reassembles will be on the final passage of the bill, but should it pass it will probably be changed in the Senate by confining its operations to districts instead of counties. On the motion substituting "counties" for districts, Messrs. Kerr, Humphreys, Taylor and Walton voted in the affirmative, and Messrs. White and Millar in the negative.

In the late report to the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it is stated that the Company "was organized mainly with a view to promote the commercial and manufacturing interests of the city of Philadelphia and the interior of the State, and its management has kept these objects steadily in view, giving at all times to this city the differences in transportation to and from the West, due to its geographical position." This would read better were it not a fact that under the policy of the Company the petroleum trade, of which Philadelphia at one time had a monopoly, is gradually and surely going to New York, and it is equally true that like consequences are threatened that trade at Pittsburgh from the persistence of the Company in a policy which is actually driving the refining business to other points out of the State. We accept the statement of the President in his report rather as a declaration of policy in the future than as a correct statement concerning the present and past; therefore we look confidently for such a reduction of freight charges on oil as will head off the fatal diversion from Philadelphia to New York, and at the same time to enable Pittsburgh to remain what she has always been in this respect, Philadelphia's most valuable customer. Let Philadelphia look into this matter and she soon will be if she is not already convinced what a difference there can be between words and deeds.

We have seen complaints in the Philadelphia papers that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company would not, like the Baltimore and Ohio Company, do its share in assisting to establish steamship lines; and we have frequently heard it said—perhaps may have said it ourselves—that it was for this reason that Philadelphia was behind Baltimore in this respect. There exists no longer any ground for this imputation, and Philadelphia cannot longer hide behind such an excuse; for in the late report of the Central Company, we find this language employed:

> "With a view to sustain and promote the commercial interest, every effort has been made by this company to reduce the local expenses on produce at Philadelphia, that necessarily occur in its transfer at seaports, to minimum; but the pecuniary and shipping facilities required to second these movements and retain the business of the West at this city until forwarded to its destination appear to be deficient, and in consequence the larger share of it, notwithstanding these advantages, passes on to New York. The Directors, recognizing the importance to the interests of the company of building up the business of this port, *will cheerfully unite in any reasonable plan by which this object can be secured*."

With this language staring her in the face, let Philadelphia either help herself or be silent while the internal commerce of the country "passes on to New York." That a vast majority of it does thus "pass on" is owing wholly to her own indisposition or inability to have it stop at her doors.

Judge Strong was confirmed as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court on Friday. The vote must have been unanimous, as the yeas and nays were not called on the question. Subsequent discussion in the Senate developed the probability of the passage of a bill re-arranging the Supreme Court circuits, and providing that the judges shall reside in the districts from which they are appointed. A motion was therefore made, and is now pending, to reconsider Judge Strong's confirmation. In sending in the nominations of Messrs. Strong and Bradley the President did not designate, in either case, the vacancy to be supplied. The bill requiring the judges to reside in the circuits from which they are appointed, is designed, we judge, to affect the case of Mr. Bradley, against whose nomination the same objections have been urged as prevailed against Judge Hoar. Both Mr. Bradley and Judge Strong reside in the same district, as they are at present arranged.

Gen. Grant in his message said frankly that if at any future time he should think proper to review his recommendations and should come to conclusions different from those then announced, he would not hesitate to say so. Acting on this principle he has reconsidered his suggestion adverse to a reduction of taxation for one year, and now expresses the opinion that a reduction of twenty millions ought to be made. He thinks the country expects this much and that it can safely be done. It is probable that Congress will adopt the suggestion. General Grant has small confidence in the plan of funding the debt at four-and-a-half or five per cent. interest, but has no objection to seeing the attempt made. It is quite apparent that he is not a man without views on the difficult problems of finance and political economy, and what is more, generally very good ones, too.

Nebraska ratified the Fifteenth Amendment on Friday, with only five votes in the Legislature in opposition. This completes the work. Thirty States have now ratified the amendment, and five rejected it. These States are New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and California. Oregon has not yet voted, but will probably go against the amendment. Even should the ratification of Indiana be challenged, and New York's retraction of its ratification be conceded as legal, the amendment is still ratified, with one State to spare. As soon as the official record from Nebraska reaches the State Department the amendment will be declared part of the organic law of the nation. In a week or ten days at the utmost we suppose the declaration will be made.

From Harrisburg we have the pleasant piece of information that the expense of the Legislature this year will be at least one hundred thousand dollars less than last, which was forty thousand dollars less than the year previous. So much for the cry of retrenchment and reform, with which the Commercial stands charged from one end of the State to the other. In perfecting the appropriation bill let the friends of this policy scrutinize closely and put the knife in deep, so that every cent not absolutely essential to the public service will be saved.

"CHIEF GENTLEMAN OF ALL TIME."

A Little Instruction for the Benefit of Certain Persons whose Indignation is Equalled Only by their Ignorance.

A few days ago we found in a Cleveland paper a communication, with the following lines touching the *Independent*: "But when it sneeringly, if not blasphemously, describes the Savior of mankind as '*that chief gentleman of all time, the Lord Jesus*,' it is time that an indignant press and an insulted community should loudly rebuke it."

In the *Presbyterian Banner*, under the title of "That Chief Gentleman," quoted from the *Independent*, Mr. Tilton is also taken very severely to task. Thirty years ago Abner Kneeland was tried by a Massachusetts court, and, we think, convicted of blasphemy, for calling God "the old gentleman," though he veiled it in Greek letters. If Mr. Kneeland intended blasphemy, no one who reverences God, or respects common decency, will find fault with the sentence of that court. And if Mr. Tilton intended blasphemy, no one will deny that he has forfeited all respect in a decent community.

The following quotations, probably familiar to Mr. Tilton, if not to the *Banner*, may serve to show that the term *gentleman*, as applied to Jesus, is neither new nor necessarily blasphemous:

> "The best of men
> That e'er wore earth about him was a sufferer;
> A soft, meek, patient, humble, tranquil spirit,
> *The first true gentleman* that ever breathed."
>
> *Thos Dekker d, 1639.*

In a work on armory, ascribed to Juliana Berners, born about 1388, are these lines:

> "Of the offspring of the gentilman Jafeth, came Habraham, Moyses, Arone and the profettys; and also the Kyng of the right lyne of Mary of whom *that gentilman Jhesus* was borne, very God and man; after his manhoode Kyng of the land of Jude and of Jues, *gentilman* by his moder Mary," &c.

So much for Mr. Tilton "calling names;" now for the *Banner*. "Such is the new title (we have shown that it is five hundred years old) given by *the big, overgrown Independent*." "He (Christ) is dragged upon the stage to uphold the *devilish* view of the exclusion of Bible instruction from our schools and colleges." "He should not offer us *muskrat pudding*, and aver it is bread from heaven."

The following heading and lines are from the same paper quoted in the beginning of this article: "A Theological Windmill.—In that great tilt-yard of political and theological Quixottelism, the New York *Independent*, its habitual readers find many very queer things."

Mr. Editor, we do not think this style of comment either very gentlemanly, Christian, or adapted to do much good. A little more knowledge and a good deal more charity would keep such persons from "rushing into print," and from bringing "railing accusations." *

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"The comparative frequency of diseases in the white and colored races" was the subject of an interesting paper read before the National Medical Society by Dr. Reyburn, who was for several years connected with the Freedmen's Bureau. The experience of the medical fraternity in this Bureau, he said, had given to the world statistics of vital importance not before known, and proving that assertions made by many eminent writers in regard to diseases peculiar among the colored race were not sustained by the experience of physicians employed among that people. The report, he said, showed that the whole number of cases under treatment was 426,883; total number of deaths, 17,637, or about four per cent. The total number of malarious diseases treated during the above period was 116,130, or about twenty-seven per cent. of the total. Tubercular diseases treated, 11,925, or less than three per cent. of total under treatment. Treated for typhoid fever, 3,786; small pox, 10,299; inflammation of the lungs, 9,414; bronchitis, 10,439; for delirium tremens, 65, and only one death reported. It was also noticed that tubercular diseases in this latitude were more numerous than further South, the proportion being one-half less in Florida than in Maryland and Virginia.

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The Fenian Senate of the O'Neill branch of the Fenian Brotherhood will meet in New York to-day, preparatory to the assembling of Congress on the 8th of March. The latter had been called for the 19th of April, but it was subsequently deemed advisable to take advantage of the enthusiasm which culminates in St. Patrick's day. At no time during the history of the organization has there been so much bad feeling between its President and Senators. O'Neill can rely upon the support of but three of the latter. The remaining twelve, it is said, are either secretly or avowedly opposed to him. This hostility is said to be based upon the fact that he has usurped the powers of the Senate in various relations, and made important moves and appointments without consulting the Executive Committee. As what is called "the fighting element of the organization" is with O'Neill, it is likely he will carry the Congress against the Senate, and scatter the latter to the winds.

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General Reynolds, the military reconstructer of Texas, having been asked to become a candidate for United States Senator, declined in a well considered letter, of which the following is an extract:

> The proper discharge of my duties has required of me the performance of many acts of a political character, but my conviction of right and sense of propriety would preclude the acceptance on my part of any political office at the present time under existing circumstances, at the hands of the Legislature of Texas. I have, to be sure, resided in the State, with trifling intervals, for more than three years, but this residence has been as an officer of the army charged in addition to the ordinary duties of my profession with the reconstruction laws of Congress. Nothing but the existence of an unprecedented emergency could warrant the government in placing in the hands of a single individual the vast power entrusted by these laws to a District commander. I doubt whether a residence under such conditions constitute an inhabitant of the State, in the sense in which this phrase is used in the Constitution of the United States.

It was no doubtful honor General Reynolds declined. He would have been elected had he assented to the use of his name as a candidate.

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Referring to the Scull-Findlay contest, for a seat in the State Senate, the Philadelphia *Press*, after remarking on the partizan decision usual in such cases, says, "Unfortunatey for the contestant, Mr. Scull, the temper of the committee was of a character not to be trifled with, so that when he found that Republicans as well as Democrats thereon were determined that truth and justice should alone be subserved, he petulantly withdrew from the contest, and sought to insult the committee by presenting a paper in which he charged partiality as being used against him in its proceedings. This paper was very properly rejected, as will be Mr. Scull's pretensions to a seat in the Senate. There is no doubt whatever that Scull's only hope of success in this contest was a reliance on the pliability of a Republican majority."

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"Does sensation remain after decapitation by the guillotine?" is at present the subject of much discussion in France. To prove the affirmative, one writer says: In a conversation which I held forty years ago with the late Sir Astley Cooper on this subject, that great surgeon related to me that while a student in Paris during "The Reign of Terror," he had witnessed the execution of a young woman. Immediately the head fell it was seized by the hair by the executioner, who held it up and exclaimed, "Behold the head of a malignant!" and at this moment Sir Astley said he distinctly perceived a blush diffused over the entire face of the victim. He felt convinced that there was a momentary consciousness, but only for a moment, for the next instant the ashy pallor of death succeeded. The next subject for debate will probably be, does decapitation hurt?

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The men employed at the iron works in the lower part of Troy, N. Y., have decided not to submit to the proposed reduction of wages, and consequently work at all these establishments is suspended. The strikers number over 2,000 persons, and there appears to be a general determination to go through a long strike rather than yield. Some of them, however, are fearful as to the result, and it is said that several of the foremen have advised the men to go back to work at the reduced wages, until a more favorable opportunity for a strike offers itself. It is stated that the Rensselaer Iron Works has enough manufactured iron on hand to last six months, and these foremen think that it would be better to wait until the quantity is reduced.

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How much truth there is in this, from the London *Spectator*, we cannot say. It is certainly a novel estimate of Mrs. Stowe's moral and intellectual organization:

> "And so it is with Mrs. Stowe. The poor sentimental style in which this 'Vindication' has been written shows utterly how unable she is to paint the higher intellectual forms of English character. What strikes upon and jars us as feeble judgment and ambitious style in Lady Byron seems to Mrs. Stowe the natural expression of a high intellectual character. She cannot discern what does not exist in her own experience. All the shrewdness, humor and wit, all the hardness and softness, the love and the hate of the rude forms of society peculiar to the negroes and the sharp Yankee go ahead society, seem as familiar to her as her own soul. But when she comes to discriminate the forms of intellectual power in an old, but to her quite fresh kind of society, she very naturally fails, and confounds effort and eccentricity with keen discrimination and deep wisdom."

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A letter from a business man residing in Winnepeg to his St. Paul creditors pronounces the accounts of the rebellion there a humbug. He says: "There has been no 'rebellion,' nor the form of one. A half-breed riot occurred, the ignorant creatures being afraid that in the transfer of the territory from the Hudson Bay Company to the Dominion their land titles, such as they had to the tracts upon which they had squatted, would become unsettled. This was artfully fomented by two or three evil disposed persons on this side of the line. Nine-tenths of the stories about the affair never had any foundation in fact, whatever." If this is so why did the British Governor sent out there run away?

◆

Since (1861) April 1 the United States have built one hundred and seventy-nine ships of war, of which one hundred and twenty-four were built wholly in private yards, which also constructed the works of forty-nine others. By purchase or transfer the navy acquired 497 vessels, of which 363 have been sold, 97 lost, &c., and thirty-seven are still in service. The total tonnage purchased was 171,837. The total built was 166,000 tons; the number of guns carried, 1,110. For vessels sold the Department has received to date, $10,764,510. There were in service April 1, 1861, eighty-six vessels, with a tonnage of 118,460, and an armament of 2,409, making a total of 3,519 guns and 456,303 tons.

◆

Machines for making ice are likely to be in demand the coming warm season, all over the country. The cost in Paris of a new patent Carre machine of the description used in New Orleans is $25,000, gold. This would only make twelve tons of ice per day, its maximum of hard ice being about ten tons. Ice made by this machine sells in New Orleans at the rate of $40 per ton, while pond ice is sold to private families for $10 per ton, and to hotels, markets, &c., for $5. The agent of the new Tellier machine, which makes ten tons per day, alleges that it can be made in New York for $10 per ton.

◆

Professor Ford, who does the traveling for Mark Twain's "Round the World" letters, says he asked a Chinaman how he liked this country. The answer was, "Melica belly good place—catchee heap money—in China no can catchee."

PITTSBURGH AND THE SOUTH

The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway—A Patriotic Suggestion.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It is gratifying to one who has always lived where there is no railroad, to see the interest taken in the building of a road that will come near his home. The people of Pittsburgh, and the people along the proposed route of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, are but now doing what should have been done long ago.

It seems to us that this road is of far more than local importance. If there is a road now being built, or proposing to be built, that deserves aid from the Government more than this, we would like to hear of it. It was a great mistake that so few railroads have been built running from the north to the south. The mistake cost us a civil war. Had there been roads connecting the North with the South, as there were connecting the East with the West, the war would not have come as it did, if at all. And now the work of reconstruction can never be completed, and the bond of union made firm and strong, until this great mistake is corrected, and our country is traversed by roads running from the Lakes to the Gulf, from Maine to Louisiana. We think this will be evident to every intelligent person who will think seriously upon the subject.

Looking at it in this light, the building of this road is a matter of importance not to the capitalists alone; it is for the patriot to see that it is done, and that as speedily as possible. The South is fast being filled with emigrants, and the tide that has so long flowed westward must change its course, and flow to warmer climates and more congenial suns.

Will not Pittsburgh, so loyal and patriotic during the war, do her duty now in helping to restore the Union, once so nearly severed?

J. N. M.

◆

A new West has been discovered, and is to be explored next season. Colonel Luke Murrin, one of the leading merchants of Cheyenne, is in Chicago, engaged in fitting out a large expedition which will start from Omaha and Cheyenne about the 15th of April next, for the Big Horn country, which is situated about three hundred miles north of Cheyenne. The Chicago *Republican* says the expedition will be composed of about two thousand respectable young men, and will be furnished with four months' rations gratuitously. This expedition will leave under a military commander to be chosen by the members of the association, and will be fully armed for their protection. Governor Campbell, of Wyoming territory, is greatly interested in this movement. He is at present at Washington, and has succeeded in securing the aid of the government.

◆

Hon. Henry L. Dawes having been invited to speak in New Hampshire before the March election, replies to the invitation of E. A. Rollins, Chairman of the State Committee, as follows:

> I will make arrangements to speak in the State before election. Economy and reform can be secured only by keeping in power the Republican party. The President and Congress will unite in diminishing the expenditure and taxes while maintaining the public faith and reducing the national debt, and the labor reform movement, which strives to defeat the Republican party, will only injure the interests of the laboring classes and tend to place in power their worst enemies.

The labor reform party in New Hampshire have entered upon a canvass of the State. Their candidate for Governor, Mr. Flint, made a speech at Concord on Tuesday evening, taking ground in favor of paying the bonds in currency. If this was not agreed to he threatened repudiation.

◆

Prince Pierre Bonaparte is to be tried, before the High Court of Justice on the charge of "homicide through imprudence." This may be translated—"homicide without premeditation." With such lenient accusers as the government's prosecuting officials, the Prince will hardly lose his head upon the guillotine. State policy will require that he be sentenced to incarceration for a period of years, and when the feeling against him dies out, he can be pardoned. This is the probable foreshadowing of the result of the trial. Meanwhile M. Fonvielle, who witnessed the killing, has been condemned to six months' imprisonment for a violation of the press law.

◆

Don Piatt, who is suggested as a candidate for Congress in his Ohio district next fall, writing from Washington, condemns the franking privilege and other Washington loosenesses. He remarks: "I am a dragon of virtue, and yet I write you this with a gold pen that Uncle Samuel paid for, on stationery intended for use of the overworked and underpaid public agents, and, when done, I will fold it in an envelope from the same source, and mail under the frank of an honorable member. Now, if this can be done by a dragon of virtue, without pangs of conscience, what must be the abuse on the part of the very wicked?"

◆

Mr. George Fox, a retired and wealthy gentleman of New York, died last week leaving property valued at $200,000 "to the Government of the United States at Washington, District of Columbia, for the purpose of assisting to discharge the debt contracted by the war for the subjugation of the rebellious Confederate States." Several nephews and nieces propose to contest the will. The old gentleman was a staunch supporter of the Government. He invariably denounced any expression of secession sentiments, and had taken a great interest in the payment of the national debt.

◆

If five murders and one murderous assault within eight days do not justify the strictures of the New York press upon the judiciary of that city and State, the case is hopeless. Even the *Tribune* demands the extremest penalties of the law to be enforced. With courts more than suspected of sympathizing with criminals, and a bar always sharp to seize upon opportunities for delay, the *Tribune* does not much exaggerate when it warns Bench, Bar and Jurymen that "there is sulphur in the air."

◆

Ritualism requires as many adornments as a fashionable woman. The *Church Record* of New York city advertises such articles as are used at St. Albans as "altar frontals, super frontals, chassubles, dalmatics, tunics, stoles, maniples, chalice vails, burses, copes, albs, armices, fair white linen cloths, corporals, vails, palls, purificators." These are simply assistants to devotional exercises, which some minds would seem to require, but which are sometimes mistaken for religion itself.

◆

Michigan is devoting its "unexpended balance" to the purchase of State bonds not yet matured. The debt of the State is now in reality less than two and a half million dollars ($2,447,178). The interest on this amounts to $164,897. At the end of ten years more than half of the debt will mature and can be paid, while the interest account will sink to $73,000; and in twenty years the debt can be paid off entirely. All this without any extra taxation, and from a careful use of the ordinary revenues of the State.

◆

It is stated on the authority of Judge Miller that there is a case on the docket of the Supreme Court that will bring the question of the constitutionality of the legal tender act again before the Court for its decision, when it will probably be argued before a full bench, as by that time the vacancies, for which the appointments are now pending, will be likely to be filled. Considering the vast importance of this question, it is very desirable that it should be so.

◆

The Special Committee on Navigation Interests have made an elaborate report and a bill practically remitting all duties on materials used in ship-building and on all ship stores; granting subsidies, the regulation of the present tax upon tonnage, and abolishing of all State and municipal taxes.

◆

The Chicago *Post*, reviewing the obnoxious and unfair operations of the income law, says that it is unjust to tax as heavily the labor of a man's hands or brains as the income from invested capital. For instance, as it is, a schoolmaster, editor or merchant's clerk, who has nothing at the beginning of the year, is taxed on his hard-earned salary of $2,500 as heavily as the proprietor who receives $2,500 rent from his stores—worth $25,000. A widow, barely supporting her children on an income of $1,500, is taxed the same on her extra $500, which the law does not exempt, as the man whose bank or railroad stock has made the same return.

◆

The Baltimore and Ohio and the Camden and Amboy Companies are combining to defeat the bills before Congress chartering railroads from Washington to New York, to Pittsburgh and to Cincinnati. Of the passage of these bills through the Senate there is not much doubt, but the House will be the battle ground. The constitutional objections heretofore urged against measures of this description have nearly disappeared before the discussion which the question has received, and though they may not succeed, there is scarcely a doubt that at no distant day they will go through to the great relief of the people.

◆

The murder of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, which was reported a few days ago, is not believed by the most competent authorities in England. Sir Roderick Murchison, himself an old African explorer, publishes a letter in which he denies the probability of Dr. Livingstone having been at the head of the Congo river, ninety days' journey from the mouth, where, according to Captain Cochrane's statement, he was burned by the natives as a sorcerer. From what is known of the course Dr. Livingstone intended to take it is impossible that he could have been in this locality by the time indicated.

◆

An interoceanic canal treaty has been concluded between the representatives of the Colombian and the United States governments. The terms of the treaty have not yet been made public, but it is said that they are more favorable to Colombia than those of the former one. The Congress of Colombia was to have met on the 1st of February, and, as the treaty was the first business to be considered, we expect to learn of its ratification in a short time. The United States canal surveying expedition is now at the Isthmus.

◆

The Pennsylvania Coal Company, having its office at Weehawken, New Jersey, announce a great reduction in the price of coal, and offer to deliver it anywhere in that place for $4 75 per ton, meaning by that 2,240 pounds. The price charged in Philadelphia is still $8 or $8 50 per ton of that weight. Philadelphia very naturally wishes to know the reason for the difference.

◆

Philadelphia proposes to pay liberally for music in its common schools. The expenditure is justified on the ground of the elevating and refining influence of music, and that it is the essential part of a child's education. Who doubts that if music were to be taught as generally and thoroughly as in Germany, the time would not be long when scarcely an opposer would be found to the expense?

◆

On Broadway, between Waverly Place and Canal street, New York—a distance of eleven blocks—there are sixty-three stores and offices to let. Of this number thirty-eight are large stores. On the block opposite the Metropolitan Hotel there are five magnificent stores labelled "to let," and between Waverly Place and Bleecker street there are thirteen business places standing empty.

◆

The late Count Chateau-Villard, of the French Jockey Club, was given to burying his old hounds in an enclosure where he had erected a fine monument inscribed "To my true friends," and requested that he be buried beside them. He leaves $16,000 for a mausoleum, within which to place all the pictures and statutes from his chateau, and the portraits of all his female friends; and the widow is faithfully carrying out the request.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The specular iron ores of Pilot Knob are roasted at the charcoal furnaces in piles, each containing about 2,000 to 3,000 tons, and burning six weeks. The bottom of such a pile is made of sticks of wood, laid about five feet apart, and closely covered with other sticks put crosswise. Upon this bed are spread alternately layers of ore about 18 inches thick, and of coal-dust 4 to 6 inches thick. The ore is broken to small fist size. Roasted ore is red outside, and composed of concentric shells, which inclose a kernel. This kernel is commonly rather raw; when well burnt it is brownish in hue.

The earnings of the Erie Railway for the first week in February show an increase of $83,025, as compared with the corresponding period of 1869. Of this sum over $25,000 is due to increased receipts in the item of coal tonnage. The earnings of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad during the first week in February, 1870, were $239,086, and in 1869, $215,683, an increase of $23,403. The earnings of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad for the same period show an increase of $14,852, while those of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad show an increase of $28,019.

The Illinois constitutional convention has decided to make the sessions of the Legislature biennial. The organization of the two houses thereof is modeled after that of Vermont, the Lieutenant Governor presiding in the Senate, and the Secretary of State calling the House together and presiding till it elects a Speaker. Members are also forbidden to hold other civil office during their terms of service and to have any interest in any State or county contract authorized during the session in which they serve.

The two rival Chinese theaters in San Francisco, the See Yup and the Hung Chien Guen, have had a row. The Hung Chien Guen brought out a sensational drama six months long, that took all the patronage from the See Yup; and the other night the See Yup managers mustered all the ex-railroad constructors in town and proceeded to clear out the rival establishment. It was partially successful.

The Honolulu *Gazette*, of Jan. 12, says that the volcanic Mauna Loa showed considerable activity. A dense smoke was constantly issuing from it, and several times flames had been seen in the night. The crater of Kilauea was comparatively inactive, although it was observable that the smoke issuing from the crevices in and about the crater was much more dense than it has hitherto been known to be.

A Belgian, named Thirion, has designed a new ærial machine. It consists of a pair of parallel boards, furnished with sails, and connected by jointed rods. Movement is obtained by the opening and shutting of the sails and the approximation and shutting of the boards. The action is kept up by a small steam engine, which is placed in the back part of the construction.

One of those haughty Southern women who fled to Brazil when the rebellion was crushed, has written back a heartfelt appeal for aid, saying: "If the American government mean to take us home, hurry and do so, or it will have the dying curse of starved Americans. For God's sake take the unfortunate, deceived people out of here while they are able to walk."

FROM GEORGE HERBERT.

Sweet day, so calm, so cool, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky,
The dew shall weep thy fall to-night,
For thou must die.

Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like seasoned timber, never gives,
But though the whole world turn to coal,
Then chiefly lives.

At Sterling (Ill.) a crazy man on being thwarted in his attempt to get aboard of the Pacific train about leaving, mounted an engine standing near, and pulled open the valve. The engine dashed on after the Pacific train to the end of the switch, but its velocity was too great to allow it to turn upon the main track, and, turning off, buried itself in the earth. Had not the madman's intention been thus thwarted we would undoubtedly have been called to record one of the most dreadful calamities of the day.

At the late convention in Boston, Mr. Garrison took up Mr. Bushnell's "Reform against Nature." Quoting Dr. Bushnell's "Man has a look of thunder," he observes smilingly, "Whereas John Doe looks like thunder he has a right to vote; and whereas his wife looks like a new-blown rose she hasn't."

There are two hundred and fifty thousand negroes in Maryland, including fifty thousand children. Last year the sum contributed for the education of this quarter of a million of people was less than $1,000, or to be exact, $851 27. Of this sum the counties of Frederick and Washington, where there are many Republicans, comparatively, gave $638, or more than two-thirds.

To close cracks in stoves take wood ashes, which are to be sifted through a fine sieve, to which is added the same quantity of clay, finely pulverized, together with a little salt. The mixture is to be moistened with water enough to make a paste, and the crack of the stove filled with it. This cement does not peel off or break away, and assumes an extreme degree of hardness after being heated. The stove must be cool when the application is made.

Lake Champlain has, after a canvass of the situation by the Knickerbocker and Washington companies, New York, been decided upon by those companies as their *dernier resort*, and so a large quantity of machinery was forwarded from Rockland Lake to the shores of Lake Champlain, and as soon as the necessary buildings can be erected, the cutting and gathering of the ice will be commenced. Scouts have also been sent out to Seneca Lake and other lakes in its vicinity with the object of prospecting as to the means of getting labor and securing transportation, and with the understanding that should their reports be favorable, operations will also be inaugurated at those points.

At a secret session of the New York Board of Health, a resolution was adopted declaring that relapsing fever, as it has appeared in the Metropolitan District, "is not of sufficient extent and severity to cause public alarm, or to require extraordinary action upon the part of the Board."

Says the Harrison (Texas) *Flag*: "The flow of emigration into Texas does not abate in the least. Every steamboat up Red River is crowded with people who are coming to Texas, while the numbers who have taken the overland route cannot be estimated. In one more year our State will be nearly 'filled up.'"

A German scientist has recently created a considerable sensation by the publication of a pamphlet, in which he takes the ground that the zodiacal light is rapidly concentrating, and will soon make its appearance as a second moon.

A Chicopee (Mass.) company is filling a contract for making a peculiar adjustable horseshoe—the invention of a Baltimorian—which is made to be taken off at night, or when the horse is not being used, and put on when wanted as readily as a pair of boots. The corks of the shoe are adjustable, and new ones can be fitted when one set is worn out. Horsemen say it is a "big thing."

Of Washington receptions, a correspondent says: Drinking at these receptions is the rule; chocolate is the exception. If the Archangel Michael would give a reception here and say "chocolate and coffee only" on the corners, he wouldn't get a pull of the door bell all the evening.

Advices from the capital of St. Domingo to the 30th ult. report that a national bank has been chartered by the Baez Government. The stockholders are New York capitalists, who have bought up the bonds of the Dominican republic at twenty cents on the dollar, and deposited them in the treasury as security for the notes issued. The operations of the bank are to be confined solely to purchasing the bonds of Baez at twenty cents on the dollar, the same to be redeemed at par in the event of the United States concluding the treaty for annexation.

The Fifteenth Amendment has saved the Illinois Constitutional Convention a deal of wrangling over the qualifications of electors. It was proposed to submit to the people two clauses, one allowing and the other forbidding the negro to vote, but it is thought that the Democrats will acquiesce in universal suffrage and retire from the field. What else can they do?

The Erie company are already taking defensive measures in anticipation of the threatened attack from the English stockholders. They declare the stamping and taking of the stock by the so-called Protective Committee to be illegal, and announce that they will not allow shares to be stamped to be transferred. In order to protect the interests of the American holders, the Erie directors have determined that whatever expense the corporation may be put to in the way of resisting the attack with which it is menaced, shall be assessed upon the stock held by the parties inaugurating the hostile proceedings, and that the general stock held on this side shall be free from such assessment.

Two stock farmers in California had a dispute as to whether Cashmere goats or fine-blooded sheep furnished the finest meat. A jury was appointed, and about a hundred persons partook of the barbecue with which the trial was celebrated. The jury decided in favor of goat by a vote of eight to four.

The Boston *Advocate* says: It is a good sign that the prohibitionists are disposed to tolerate the inquiry among themselves, whether there is not a better way to reform mankind than by the strait-jacket process. Although some of those who are of an inquiring mind have as yet great misgivings about it, they are on the road to sounder convictions by-and-by.

The New York *Times* says there is one gentleman in that city who knows every incident connected with the abduction and subsequent fate of Morgan. There is no mystery about the affair now. It is not improbable that the entire story will be laid before the public at some future day, and so set at rest the speculations which many have wasted their ingenuity upon.

The Houston *Telegraph* of the 8th inst. says: "The State of Texas has entered suit against George Peabody for the recovery of certain United States bonds irregularly transferred to Mr. Peabody's possession. Judge Paschal brings the suit. December 5, 1870, is fixed for return day."

In a recent lecture Mr. Beecher said: "I believe that God gives a man hours that are full of unspeakable joy and glory and the peace which passeth all understanding. God's love pays a regular dividend of ten per cent., and every little while blesses the stockholders with a bonus. This is the rich reward to those that keep their souls pure and open to God's love."

The *Freeman's Journal*, (Roman Catholic,) of New York city, complains that the wealthier and more intelligent Catholics have lost their faith in purgatory, and are not at all liberal in purchasing masses to liberate the souls of their friends. The dead are almost all sent by the obituaries immediately to Heaven.

◆

It is currently reported that M'lle Carlotta Patti will next fall be married to Mr. Theodore Ritter, whose performances upon the piano form one of the principle attractions of her excellent troupe of musicians.

VARIETIES.

AT EVENTIDE.

From "A Tale of Eternity and Other Poems."

Thou infinitely merciful!
Thy garment's hem in prayer we pull:
Bringing our burdens on our knees,
We take the hand that lends release;
Turn on us one forgiving look,
Before this day shall close its book.

So yearningly we seek thy face
When darkness is our dwelling place,
Our foolish hearts, that daily roam,
Would nightly nestle with Thee at Home.
Be with us Here, and grant that we
Hereafter, Lord, may be with Thee!

Father! our inmost parts lie bare
To Thine own purifying air;
We spread our stains out in Thy sight;
O, Sun of Pureness, turn them white;
And make our spirits clear as dew
For thine own self to lighten through.

Send down the Comforter, we plead,
For all who are in bitter need;
Let home-sick Hagars find, we pray,
Some well of succor by the way;
With the Angel of Thy Presence bless
Poor wanderers in the wilderness.

God keep our darlings safe this night,
Though scattered, one still in Thy sight:
Lead on, by many ways, and past
All perils, till we join at last,
With us the broken links! with Thee
The circle perfect endlessly.

Now take us, Father, to Thy breast,
And still all troubled thoughts to rest;
Thy watch and ward about us keep,
That tired souls may smile asleep,
And, having been in heaven awhile,
May wake to-morrow with Thy smile!

THE GIRL IN BLUE.

Oh, have you seen the girl in blue
That lives far down the avenue?
With modest eye,
She passes by,—
The girl on the avenue.

Her jaunty bonnet, frail and small—
A ribbon and a rose are all;—
But hair of gold,
Beneath it rolled,
Crowns the girl on the avenue.

Her rolling collar gives to sight
A tender throat as lily white;
And gems and rings
And nameless things
Wears the girl on the avenue.

Oh, lips as red as roses are!
Oh, eyes as bright as gem or star!
To gaze is bliss;
What were't to kiss?
Sweet girl on the avenue!

"Moonlight mechanics" is the name given to a gang of burglars by an Eastern cotemporary. "Art gallery" is the term used to designate the repository of the savings from their labors.

The Parepa Rosa Troupe undertook to do "Faust" in Philadelphia the other night, with Campbell as "Mephistophiles," who got on so badly that an apology had to be made for him. Of Mr. Seguin, the *Bulletin* says: This latter gentleman never had any vocal power worth speaking of, but now he seems to have absolutely none at all, and in opera even fine histrionic power will hardly atone for such a deficiency. Hersee took the part of "Margueritte," and the house was small.

The Hartford *Post* has a story of a deacon who got drunk in New York on the 4th of July. It was at a time when ice was unknown in Summer in the country. The deacon confessed his fault, but pleaded in palliation that it was a prodigiously hot day, and the lemons and ice in the punch did look so cool and inviting that he couldn't resist the temptation, and he supposed he did actually drink to intoxication. A low-browed brother on a back seat listened attentively but incredulously to the defense, and at its conclusion rose. "I haint no objection," said he, "to a man's getting drunk, if he owns up to it and is sorry for it; that's a thing a man's liable to, and p'raps some times he can't help it; but when the deacon comes in here and undertakes to excuse himself in any such way as that—talking about seeing ice in July, I go for jerkin' him out for lyin'."

A lady living at Marseilles was returning from church on a recent Sunday, when she heard steps behind her, and felt some one take her hand and draw it under his arm. Turning round she saw a gentleman, elegantly dressed, who was quite a stranger to her. She tried to draw away her arm, but the unknown held it firmly, and said with an air of the greatest politeness, "Madame, I am a thief, and am closely pursued by the police. They know that I am a stranger in the town, and will never suspect me if they see me in the company of a lady so respectably connected as you must be."

In a Cincinnati theater last Saturday, Lucille Western played "Madame Vine" before an audience largely composed of the *demi monde*, upon whom she produced a powerful impression. After the interview with her betrayer and "Lord Mount Severn" was ended, and she exclaimed, "My God! why can I not die?" there was a fluttering of cambric as a hundred handkerchiefs went up to eyes unused to weeping, and at least a score, whose hearts one might well suppose to have been turned to flint by years of shame, bowed their heads and wept in their deep sympathy for a poor fallen woman.

Bishop Simpson said in one of his recent lectures that while in Europe he never traveled with a German student without being told that he (the student) was saving money to go to America, nor rode with an Irishman that did not ask him if he knew his cousin!

A man in an Indiana saw mill was lately skinned alive to his great delight, after the following fashion: His coat-tail was caught by the revolving shaft, when clasping his arms about a post, he hung on, and let her rip. When the operation was complete, which was in a twinkling, he avers he never felt better in all his life.

The Louisville *Commercial* says: "On the Louisville and Knoxville branch the road is completed five miles beyond Mount Vernon, and the bridge men are building the trestles across Roundstone, Rockcastle county. Construction trains are running to that point. The coal region is now entered, and local points are being supplied with coal of the mines in this section. Although the coal is inferior to that of Pennsylvania, it will take the place of the imported article in the interior towns, on account of its cheapness."

The father and mother of Victor Noir have sued Pierre Bonaparte for civil damages for his murder, fixing the amount at one franc. Commenting on this, the Cincinnati *Times* says there are journalists in that city whose scalps would be dear at one franc—an opinion fully warranted by the manner the Cincinnati journalists conduct their discussions.

Washington Jenkins says: "In his domestic relations the President is treated with the utmost deference and respect. Mrs. Grant insists that whatever may be the proper homage for him to receive on public occasions is none the less proper in the privacy of his own family circle. Thus he is always addressed as "Mr. President," and referred to as the President, and the servants are strictly enjoined to observe this mark of distinction." The arrant nonsense of this will be testified to by hundreds who know that Mrs Grant's habit is to speak to, and of the President as "Mr. Grant," or sometimes "the General." The President preserves the same simple manners in his family as when the White House was as distant as it is from the most humble citizen.

A just published letter of Thaddeus Stevens says: "I have always been a firm believer in the Bible. He is a fool who disbelieves the existence of a God, as you say is charged on me. I also believe in the existence of a hell for the especial benefit of this slanderer. I was raised a Baptist, and adhere to their belief." Considering that Thaddeus was a very hard swearer, not to speak of other foibles, perhaps our Baptist friends wish more care had been taken in his raising.

Mr. Carpenter goes the whole figure for the Cubans.—*Exchange.*

The precise "figure," the enemies of Carpenter say, is found on the bonds which the Cubans are negotiating whenever they get a chance.

Mr. Palmer, the celebrated Arabic scholar, has gone to explore the vicinity of Mount Sinai for legends which are still believed to exist there, concerning the passage of the Israelites.

Miss Lydia Thompson is the victim of persecution from one of her own sex, who, having fallen desperately in love with her, pursues her everywhere, bestowing on her every evidence in her power of her ardent passion. In a word she is loved as by a man, by a woman. In St. Louis this lover gained Miss Thompson's room. Once in her room she charged Miss Thompson with being false to her, and treated her to a dramatic monologue of great length and vigor. Finally she thrust another ring upon her astonished auditor, and on her refusal to take it, threw it violently in her face. Miss Thompson rang for assistance, and the unhappy lady was forcibly taken down stairs, put in a hack and conveyed to her own hotel.

Cassius M. Clay is manufacturing candles in Connecticut of a new fangled dip which he brought from Russia. This is the first time he has been usefully employed within the memory of man.

The "poor people" of Massachusetts have an idea about being prepared for a rainy day, as appears from their savings bank deposits. The amount now exceeds $114,000,000, and this sum with the surplus earnings of the savings banks is double the appraised value of all the railways in the State, and exceeding by $85,000,000 the capital of all the banks. There are nearly one hundred and thirty thousand depositors in Boston alone, representing $33,102,564. Each depositor, if the amount were to be equally divided, would have $256; and if it were to be equally divided among the entire population of the State, each man, woman and child would have at least $80.

John Randolph once wrote: "Form no intimacies with your neighbors under seven years' acquaintance. The rigid observance of this one maxim preserved me from strife and from loss by these. With the rest I was on the best of terms." If all we read of him be true, it is probable that John's neighbors felt deeply obliged to him for acting up to his own idea of "intimacies."

The Chicago *Republican* thinks that Brigham Young ought to have a revelation forbidding polygamy. But there is really no use for such a revelation. An act of Congress will do just as well.—*Louisville Courier.*

Sheridan and his chosen "saints," mounted, would give the old reprobate new ideas of revelation, and the safety of his own hide.

Education on the Eastern Shore of Maryland is in such a flourishing condition that the scholars in a certain place in that interesting region lately undertook to lynch a school master for teaching "niggers." What the "niggers," some time or other, will do about it, is a question which the very liberal and intelligent white lynchers would do well to take into consideration. The Fifteenth Amendment is as good as adopted, which will make all the difference in the world in some places and with some communities.

◆

The tariff "reformers" say that we must stop manufacturing at home, and commence buying abroad if we would get cheap iron. Let us see. In 1847-48, at the close of a protective period, the product was 800,000 tons, which fell, under a lower tariff, to 564,000 tons in 1850, and only reached 754,000 tons in 1854. In 1850 railroad bars were sold at $40 a ton by foreigners, *to close up our mills*, and in 1853 and 1854 *eleven hundred thousand tons of pig iron was imported and sold at $36 to $37 per ton*, and this high price could be had because home competition was broken down by a low tariff. Experience has shown that as soon as the foreigners get us in their power they will put up the price of everything, and precisely this is the game that Mr. Wells and his followers, rather masters, are playing. Who is ready to give it his sanction?

STATE NEWS.

B. F. H. Lynn, Esq., has transferred his interest in the *Western Pennsylvanian*, of Erie, to other parties, and has become connected with the Diamond Ink Company, of Pittsburgh.

It is said Kylertown, Clearfield county, has a recruiting office for the raising of a company of soldiers to aid the Patriot cause in Cuba.

The Bellefonte *Republican* warns people not to place too much reliance on the stories published about the discovery of a wonderful mammoth cave near this place, the aforesaid cave not being large enough for a cheap boy of five years of age to crawl into ten feet from its mouth. In fact, it is nothing but a vacancy in the rocks, which is often found where limestone abounds.

A suit has been commenced against the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, by *quo warranto*, compelling the corporation to show cause why their charter should not be revoked. The allegation is that the company has not complied with the charter empowering it to connect the coal fields of Mercer county with Erie, through Meadville. The argument takes place in Nisi Prius Court on the 22d inst.

Isaac L. Osterhout has been appointed by the Governor and commissioned by the State Department, Associate Judge for the several Courts of Luzerne county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. George P. Steele.

The Somerset *Standard* is the name of a weekly paper recently started at Somerset, Pa., by E. M. & W. M. Schrock. The *Standard* is Republican in politics, is handsomely printed and shows considerable ability in its editorial, news and literary departments, and deserves success.

An operator upon a farm near Shamburg recently torpedoed a well which was doing one hundred and the production immediately run down to twenty-five barrels per day, but the fickle goddess fortune randomly transferred her smiles, for another well in the immediate vicinity that had been doing about twenty-five barrels has since that time steadily produced at the rate of nearly 100 barrels per day.

The granaries of the farmers of Fayette county are being depleted by midnight marauders.

The monument erected to Peter M. Lyle, Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Fire Department, will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on the 22d instant. The entire department will march to Old Oaks Cemetery.

Richard Ficken, a sugar refiner, was annoyed on Monday by some lads ringing his door bell, when he shot at them, the ball striking a delicate lad named Arthur D. Curran in the leg, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Ficken has been held in $2,500 for a hearing.

The coal business in the Shenango Valley is growing rapidly. The Wheatland Coal Company's works, and the Mount Morris and Crawford shafts are now producing over one hundred thousand tons per month. The miners at the Kimberly & Forker bank are now mining about one hundred and eighty tons of coal per day, and expect to increase the amount soon.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is erecting an iron bridge across the Juniata, at Tyrone, in place of the wooden affair heretofore in use. Wooden railroad bridges, so far as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is concerned, are pretty much things of the past.

The citizens of Monongahela City held a meeting last week to take steps for the establishment of a woolen factory in that place. The subject was discussed by T. R. Hazzard, Hon. George V. Lawrence, E. T. Cooper, John I. George and others, and Messrs. John L. George, E. T. Cooper, Maj. A. G. Happer, Geo. A. Linn, and O. C. House were appointed to solicit subscriptions of stock, conditioned that nothing should be paid until $20,000 *bona fide* stock is taken. One-fourth of this stock was subscribed on the spot.

The trestle work of the Reno and Pithole Railroad is being torn down and converted into fire wood.

Mercer county claims one of the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, Mr. Andrew Brest, of Jefferson township. During the late war he had five sons and eight grandsons in the Union army.

The Chester County Fair Grounds are to be enlarged by an addition of 22½ acres. To purchase and fit up the new grounds, two hundred additional shares of capital stock will be issued.

The Huntingdon *Globe* reports the burning of the dwelling of Harrison Steck in Juniata township on Sunday last, with all its valuable contents. The dwelling of John B. Schenefelt, of Cromwell township, was totally consumed, with all its contents, on Friday last. Both fires were caused by stove pipes running through from the roofs of the houses.

The Sheriff of Armstrong county, with a strong force of deputies, visited Parker's Landing last week, and arrested a large number of illegal liquor sellers and keepers of disorderly houses. They were taken to Kittanning and held to bail, when most of them returned to their old haunts.

A woman named Bridget Clark, while drunk, recently fell into a creek near Lewisburg, Union county, with a babe in her arms, and both were drowned.

Richard Ficken, who shot the lad Arthur Curran, in Philadelphia last Tuesday, was taken before Judge Ludlow on Friday, it having been suggested he was about to leave the country. His bail was increased to $20,000, and his partner becoming his security he was released.

We see that there is a bill before the Legislature of Maryland, relating only, however, to Allegany county, prohibiting, on the one hand, the killing of all birds which feed upon insects, under a penalty of two dollars fine for each offense, and on the other authorizing the payment of a reward of one dollar for the killing of all hawks, owls and such of the feathered tribe as are known to devour insectivorous birds. The object of this bill is to increase the friends of the fruit grower and decrease his enemies, and we can't see why its provisions should not be extended to all the counties in the State. The destruction of fruit and fruit trees by the myriads of insects which are constantly preying upon them has become alarming, and the generally received opinion is that these insects multiply in proportion as the birds that feed upon them are killed by lazy people who have nothing better to do than hunt and annoy farmers by trespassing upon their premises.

◆

Colonel Forney gave a treat in Washington one evening last week. According to his own account, about two hundred and fifty guests were present, comprising a majority of the most distinguished in politics, business and society in Washington. President Grant, with Secretaries Fish, Boutwell, Belknap and Cox, and Postmaster General Creswell, arrived about half-past ten o'clock. The President remained for over an hour, mingling socially with the company and exchanging greetings with the guests. Several of the Cabinet officers remained till a late hour. The entire Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, Democrats as well as Republicans, were present, and in the social festivities forgot political differences. A number of prominent Philadelphians were also in attendance, and were introduced to the celebrities of the capital.

◆

The Boston *Advertiser* says that the following passage from Hamlet furnishes new proof that the great poet wrote for all ages and all emergencies.

The Chief Justice as *Polonius*—"Do you believe these tenders, as you call them?"

The Public as *Ophelia*—"I do not know, my lord, what I should think."

Polonius—"Marry, I'll teach you; think yourself a baby,
That you have ta'en these tenders for true pay
Which are not sterling."

Children

Are often pale and fretful from no other cause than worms. B. A. Fahnestock Vermifuge is a safe and effectual remedy. TThs*

To Strengthen the Stomach,

And give it tone, use C. F. Galton's Dyspepsia Remedy. TThs*

A Torpid System.

Sometimes, without any assignable cause, the physical strength and animal spirits give way, and a strange torpor falls alike on the body and intellect. There is little or no pain, perhaps, but the natural vigor and elasticity of the nervous and muscular system seems to have departed, and an indifference to the pleasures of life, and even of its grave responsibilities, takes the place of that earnest interest in both which characterizes every well balanced mind when in a healthy condition. This state of partial collapse is often the premonitory symptoms of some serious malady. It indicates unmistakably that the vital powers are languishing and need a stimulant. In such cases the effect of a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is wonderfully beneficial. The great tonic wakes up the system from its drowse. The secretions and the circulation receive a new impetus. The relaxed nerves recover their elasticity under the operations of the specific, like the slackened strength of a musical instrument in the process of tuning. Lethargy and debility are replaced by energy and vigor, the spirits rise, and life that almost seemed a burden while the season of depression lasted, becomes once more enjoyable. That such a radical change should be produced by a remedy entirely devoid of the powerful alkaloids and minerals so extensively used in modern practice, may seem incredible to those who pin their faith on the medicinal efficacy of active poisons, but if these skeptics will take the trouble to inquire of those who have tested the corrective and alterative virtues of the Bitters under the circumstances described, they will find the statement to be true.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Is the only infallible hair preparation for Restoring gray hair to its original color, and promoting its growth.
It is the cheapest preparation ever offered to the public, as one bottle will last longer and accomplish more than three bottles of any other preparation.
Our Renewer is not a dye; it will not stain the skin as others.
It will keep the hair from falling out.
It cleanses the scalp, and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.
Our treatise on the hair sent free by mail.
R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H. Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists. TThs*

Why go East for the treatment of cataract, strabismus, pterygium, lachrymal-fistula, ptosis, staphyloma, gleuesma, granulated ophthalmia, or any affection of the eye or ear? Are there not in Pittsburgh some equally skillful and successful? Dr. Sterrett, of 277 Penn avenue, exclusively confines his practice to the operation and treatment of all such cases.

SOME REASONS WHY

DR. SARGENT'S

BACKACHE PILLS

HAVE BECOME SO POPULAR.

1st—They are certain and speedy in their action, relieving the Kidneys at once from all obstructions, and restoring the Organs at once to their natural healthy functions.

2d—They are compounded in strict accordance with the original formula, and will always give the same results.

3d—All the ingredients are purely vegetable, and cannot possibly have any deleterious effects, on the contrary they act in a gentle and invigorating manner, and stimulate all the organs to a healthy action.

Therefore—We can recommend them with the greatest confidence for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.
d*

THE

Central Railroad of Iowa,

ITS

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

At 95 and Accrued Interest.

MANY PERSONS ARE SELLING THEIR GOVERNMENT BONDS WHILE THE PREMIUM IS STILL LARGE, AND REINVESTING IN THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA, WHICH PAY ABOUT ONE-THIRD more INTEREST. THE TIME TO MAKE SUCH REINVESTMENT *is while the Treasury is buying, and Governments are at a premium.*

THE ROAD DOES NOT RUN THROUGH A WILDERNESS, where it would have to wait years for population and business, but through the most thickly settled and productive agricultural counties in the State, which gives each section a large traffic as soon as completed.

It runs through the great coal fields of Southern Iowa to the North, where coal is indispensible and must be carried.

It runs *from* the great lumber regions of the North, through a district of country which is destitute of this prime necessity.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., of N. Y., and bonds can be issued only at the rate of $16,000 per mile, or only half the amount upon some other roads. Special security is provided for the principal and for the payment of interest.

The New York *Tribune* says "this is a splendid enterprise, and deserves the most *liberal* aid."

The New York *Independent* says: "We know the Central Railroad of Iowa is one of the great and good works of the age. Its Directors include many of our leading bank Presidents and other gentlemen of high character, who have means enough to build two or three such roads out of their own pockets, so that all its affairs will be ably as well as honestly managed. The Central of Iowa will be to that State what the New York Central is to this, except that it runs through a far richer country. We therefore recommend the Central Iowa Bonds, with entire confidence in their value. The truth is, that a First Mortgage of $16,000 per mile upon a road running through such a country cannot be otherwise than safe."

First Mortgage Bonds for so small an amount upon a road running through such a rich and already well settled part of Iowa, can well be recommended as a perfectly safe as well as very profitable investment. They are now selling more rapidly than the company can use the money. Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received at THE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 32 PINE ST., NEW YORK, and at the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, 44 WALL ST., and in Pittsburgh, by

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,
S. McCLEAN & CO.

Bonds sent free. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

Pamphlets sent by mail on application.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.
TThs*

Woolen Druggets

AND

FELT CARPETS,

1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3¼, 3½ and 3¾ Yards Wide.

BORDERED SQUARES,

SUITABLE FOR PARLORS.

Dining Room Crumb Cloths,

Woolen, Linen and Cotton.

At Lower Prices than Last Season,

Notwithstanding the undiminished Tariff on these Goods.

McFARLAND & COLLINS

71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE.
d*

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

GOLD, COUPONS,

Bonds and Stocks,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

A. BRADLEY.............President.
W. VANKIRK.............Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.............Cashier.
d*

TO THE WORKING CLASS.

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & Co., Augusta, Maine.
d*

OLD STORE IN A NEW PLACE.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish in large supply, in packages, or in any desirable quantity, the following: Prime Mackerel, New Codfish, Smoked and Pickled Salmon, Holland and Bloater Herrings and Sardines.

Also, Agent for Hamilton & Jones' fine Stoneware, manufactured at Greensboro', Pa., smooth and neat patterns, consisting of Jugs, Jars, Crocks, etc., and of all sizes. Large or small quantities supplied.

Cotton Yarns, white and colored Carpet Chain, Fresh, Dried and Canned Fruits, Tomatoes, Jellies, and every article to be found in a first-class house, staple articles of Groceries, such as Sugars, Syrups, Nails, Flour, Oils, etc., for jobbing trade, supplied at low rates.

EDWARD HEAZLETON.

Nos. 29 and 30, southwest cor. Diamond Square.
swd*

CHAS. ABEL & CO.,

172 Wylie Street, Pittsburgh,

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY and TOILET GOODS.

Pure WINES and LIQUORS for Medicinal Purposes.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE only really good low priced Sewing Machine. Sample complete to Agents only $12. From $75 to $200 Per Month and Expenses Paid to energetic Agents, Male or Female. Send for circular or sample Machine, and commence canvassing in your own neighborhood. Address BAKER SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

$2.000 WILL PURCHASE A SNUG Farm of 88 acres, one mile from a station of the Pennsylvania R. R., in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pa. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. d*

COUNTRY STORE, GRIST MILL, POST-OFFICE, and 32 acres of Land, with 3 Dwelling Houses, &c., &c. Splendid chance to make money. All situate in one of the most desirable parts of Columbiana county, Ohio. Mill has 3 run of Burs, with Water and Steam Power, Coal Privilege of 100 acres alongside. Store is doing a good business. The whole will be sold at the low price of $10,000, as the owner is going West. Terms to be agreed upon. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, 139 Fourth avenue.

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS—WE offer for sale the Glass Works and Fixtures complete and in good order, situate on the Beaver river, in Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pa. Splendid opening for the economical manufacture of Glass, having Railroad and River shipping facilities quite convenient. Satisfactory reasons given for selling and full information by applying to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AND FOUR Lots, containing almost one-third of an acre, situated on the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Greensburg Pike, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh. House has Hall and 8 Rooms, splendid Spring of excellent Water on the ground, abundance of Fruit, and in a very desirable neighborhood. Will be sold very cheap. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. d*

FOR SALE—OVER $2,000,000 WORTH of Farms, Mills, Hotels, Country Stores, Houses, Lots, City and Suburban Residences. Full particulars of all of the above, with prices, terms, location, quality of improvements, soil, convenience to railroads, towns, churches, schools and market, can be found in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register." It is the only Real Estate Medium in Western Pennsylvania, is published by CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. It will be sent free to any address. Don't fail to get it, if you want to buy yourself a home.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID FARM OF 180 ACRES, two and a half miles from Midway Station, Panhandle Railroad, all underlaid with a six feet vein of superior Coal, and for agricultural purposes, the soil is No. 1, being a rich limestone. Will be sold, coal and all, at a bargain. Full particulars by calling on CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—FARMS—IN WESTMORELAND, Allegheny, Fayette, Indiana, Armstrong, Washington, Beaver, Greene, Clarion, Lawrence and Butler counties, Penna.; also, in Eastern Ohio. Full information in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register," sent free to any one requesting it. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Publishers and Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

SPLENDID FARM OF 196 ACRES, only 1½ miles from Saltsburg and West P. R. R., in Westmoreland county. Good Brick House, large Bank Barn, good soil; fences in good condition; can work all the land by machinery; delightful view; in a good neighborhood; all combined makes it one of the most desirable farm homes to be found. We have seen the property and know it to be offered cheap. Terms easy. Full particulars in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register," sent free to any address. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue, Publishers. Don't fail to get the "Register" if you want to buy or sell a farm or property of any kind.

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